

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 82, Vol. IV.

Saturday, July 23, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE READER,
MR. J. ROTHCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS,
Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

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The ANNUAL MEETING for 1864 will be held at WARWICK, July 26 to August 2, under the Presidency of Lord LEIGH, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

PROGRAMMES may now be obtained here daily.

A MUSEUM of ANTIQUITIES, Works of Art, &c., will be formed; and Excursions will be made to objects of Archaeological interest in the neighbourhood of Warwick.

THOMAS PURNELL, Secretary.

Office of the Institute, 1, Burlington Gardens, W.
June 24, 1864.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCE-
MENT OF SCIENCE.—The NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held, under the Presidency of Sir C. LYELL, F.R.S., &c., at BATH, commencing on Wednesday, September 14. Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Local Secretaries at Bath (C. Moore, Esq., C. E. Davis, Esq., Rev. H. H. Winwood), or to the Assistant General Secretary, G. Griffith, Esq., Oxford.

On and after August 15, until September 9, Life Members who intend to be present at the Meeting may receive their Tickets by applying to the General Treasurer, and returning to him their Life Members' invitation circular; Annual Subscribers who wish to receive their Tickets must return their invitation circular, with £1 enclosed to the General Treasurer (W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 50, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.). The Executive Committee at Bath will elect New Members and Associates on the following conditions:—

I. New Life Members for a composition of £10, which entitles them to receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

II. New Annual Subscribers for a payment of £2 for the first year. These receive gratuitously the Reports for the year of their admission, and for every following year in which they continue to pay a subscription of £1, without intermission.

III. Associates for this Meeting only for a payment of £1. They are entitled to receive the Report of the Meeting at two-thirds of the Publication Price.

Ladies may become Members on the same terms as Gentlemen, and Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only) may be obtained by Members, on payment of £1.

After September 9, personal application for Tickets must be made at the Reception Room (the Pump Room), Bath, which will be opened on Monday, September 12.

Members and others who wish to obtain information about the local arrangements are requested to communicate with the Local Secretaries at Bath.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

£50 PRIZE ESSAY on the VIVISECTION of ANIMALS.

PROPOSITIONS:—

I. Is it NECESSARY or justifiable for the purpose of giving DEXTERITY to the OPERATOR?
II. Is it NECESSARY or justifiable for the GENERAL PURPOSES of SCIENCE, and if so, under what limitations?

THE COMMITTEE of the ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS offer a Premium of £50 for the BEST ESSAY on the above propositions; such Essay to be, in the opinion of the judges, sound, conclusive, and convincing in evidence and argument. COMPETITORS to deliver their MS., with name, under seal, to the undersigned, on or before the 1st of November, 1864.

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a
GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Academicians held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., PHILIP H. CALDERON, FREDERICK LEIGHTON, and EDWARD B. STEPHENS, Esqs., were elected Associates.
JOHN PHILIP KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 30th Inst.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The
Exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in the Day from 8 till 7. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling. In the Evening from half-past 7 till half-past 10. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS
OF MULREADY, at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 30th JULY next.
By Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

MR. HAMERTON'S PICTURES,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The
TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is now open from 10 till 6, at the Gallery, 48, Pall Mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

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Amount of claims paid £1,453,698 6 10

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THE READER.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

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THE SYNODICAL JUDGMENT.

ANY one in this country may pronounce and publish any opinion he may have formed respecting any book. He may use very strong language. He may say that the author's doctrines are unsound, untrue, foolish, dangerous, or contrary to the teaching of the Scriptures or the standards of the Church. It is involved in our notion of freedom of opinion that every individual should have perfect liberty thus to put his own black mark upon any book in circulation. Nay, more, it is lawful for any number of individuals in combination to express their conjunct disapprobation of any book. The Geological Society might sit in judgment upon a new publication—say some publication by the Bishop of Oxford—and might pronounce its geology to be erroneous, unworthy of trust, or childish and contemptible. The Bishop would have no legal redress against such a judgment, however far it might sink him in public esteem. Liberty of opinion would be of little use unless any number of individuals, holding the same opinion in common, might put it forth with the sanction, and under the seal, of their joint agreement. Very little is done in this way in Britain—partly because such intellectual associations as exist among us are not sufficiently agreed as to what is truth in their respective departments; partly because, where they are so agreed, the exertion of their common authority does not seem worth while. On the whole, our rule is that whoever thinks anything may publish it, and whoever thinks the contrary may say it as publicly. But the power of combined condemnation of any opinion, or set of opinions, nevertheless exists. The geologists of the country, or the chemists of the country, or the physiologists of the country, may, if they choose, sit upon a book synodically, and condemn it synodically.

At first sight, therefore, it might seem all right and proper that the clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in Convocation should have pronounced, by a majority, the following judgment upon the volume entitled *Essays and Reviews*:—

"That, this Convocation having appointed committees of the Upper and Lower Houses to examine and report on the book entitled *Essays and Reviews*, and the committees having severally reported thereon, this Convocation does hereby synodically condemn such book, as containing teachings contrary to the doctrines received by the United Church of England and Ireland in common with the whole Catholic Church."

At first sight, we say, all this might seem quite right and proper. But there are certain peculiarities in the case which put a different colour on this "synodical judgment" from that which would be worn by a synodical judgment of any ordinary conclave of savans, thinkers, or debaters, on any work they might take it into their heads to examine and criticize. These peculiarities were well brought out in the debate in the House of Lords led by Lord Houghton on Friday week, and especially in the Lord Chancellor's sarcastic speech on that occasion.

First, if we take the supposition that the judgment of Convocation in this instance was merely the judgment of a certain number of the Bishops and minor clergy of England casually assembled, as it might be in a convenient debating society, then, even on this supposition, the procedure adopted was, according to the Lord Chancellor, highly rash and inadvisable. Addressing the clergy on the supposition that they rested their judgment merely on this basis, the Lord Chancellor said:—

"With regard to your meeting among yourselves as a debating club, expressing your opinion whether this or that law is a good or a bad one, even that is not a very small nor is it a very proper thing, because you may thereby involve yourselves in circumstances of great peril. Let me bring before you the predicament in which any individual member of the Episcopal bench may stand. You, the Upper House, come to a particular determination. But suppose the author of one of these essays is presented to a living or any other piece of ecclesiastical preferment, and suppose that one of the Bishops who has been a party to these proceedings is called upon to institute. The Bishop will naturally say, 'How can I institute a man whose work I have joined in condemning?' But, in declining to institute, the Bishop might possibly become liable to a *Premunire*, or be involved in the consequences of another hard word, a *duplex querela*. I call upon the Bishops to pause before they place themselves in such a position—to pause for their own sakes."

This is a very serious appeal by the Lord Chancellor to the Bishops, even on the supposition that their judgment on the *Essays and Reviews* was meant as nothing more than an expression of their collective opinions. Seeing that they, or some one of them, may be called on to institute one of the Essayists and Reviewers to a benefice, was it seemly, the Lord Chancellor asks—was it prudent for their own sakes—to issue such a denunciation of the book as they have issued? To this, however, the Bishops may very well reply that they are prepared to run the risk, and that it will be time enough to consider how they may reconcile their condemnation of the volume of *Essays and Reviews* with a proper course of conduct on an application from one of the authors for institution to a benefice when the occasion arises.

But the Lord Chancellor points out a more perilous peculiarity in the position of the Bishops and Clergy in Convocation. This is not a mere collective expression of opinion on a book by a certain number of the Bishops and Clergy of England, analogous to such a round-robin manifesto against heterodoxy as that which, we learn from Dr. Daubeny's letter to the *Times*, has just been got up by a number of the scientific men of Great Britain; it is a formal act of Convocation. Now the question arises whether, in resorting to this act, Convocation has not passed beyond its constitutional rights, been guilty of a usurpation of the ecclesiastical supremacy

of the Crown, and so rendered itself liable to those severe penalties—a fine, it might be, of £30,000 from the Archbishop of Canterbury alone, besides the haul of minor fines from all the other Bishops, dignitaries, and parish-clergymen—which are involved in that terribly mysterious thing a *Premunire*. By the law of England, according to the Lord Chancellor, all ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised in these three ways, and these only—first, by the diocesan of the diocese in which the person cited for an ecclesiastical offence lives; secondly, by the Archbishop, acting as a court of appeal; and, thirdly, by the Crown, as the supreme and final authority. For the body called Convocation to interpose itself at any stage in a manner implying jurisdiction is illegal and punishable. Does this synodical judgment on *Essays and Reviews* amount, then, to such an illegal assumption of powers? The leaders of Convocation had tried to be secure on this point before proceeding. They had desired to have the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown; and, failing to obtain that, they had fortified themselves by an opinion of Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Rolt to the effect that "the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury is not estopped by the 25th Henry VIII., cap. 19, or any other statute, from expressing, by resolution or otherwise, their condemnation or disapprobation of a book, although no special royal license is given for the purpose." It is not clear from the Lord Chancellor's speech that he agrees with this opinion of Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Rolt. On the contrary, it seems as if he disagreed with it. At all events, he seems to find in the actual proceedings of Convocation sufficient matter on which to fasten all the penalties of a *Premunire*, if the Government chose to be peremptory. If proof were wanting that Convocation proceeded in the spirit of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in what they did, it might be furnished by the Bishop of Oxford's own words in explanation and defence. In the course of his speech, his Lordship said:—

"My Lords, I must say, with the most reverend prelate, that I consider this to be one of those peculiar cases in the history of the Church which call for unusual remedies to redress the evil. What was it that was before us? My noble friend (Lord Houghton) has said that there was an attempt to repress the liberty of thought. For one, I utterly disavow any such desire. I do not believe that people can be kept to a right belief by any such means. No one can go further than I do in saying, 'Let argument be met by argument, learning confronted by learning, and the right shall prevail.' But was that our question? Our question was this:—Men bound by the most solemn obligations that man can possibly take to teach according to the particular line of doctrine laid down by the Church as the condition of their holding the ministry—these men, in the judgment of this bench, taught publicly, and in virtue of that sacred office, the opposite to that which they had undertaken to teach. Our action was for the maintenance of truth and to hold to engagements, and it was not to put down opinion. We had to deal with this question,—Shall the Church of England see these false doctrines stated by those who hold her ministry, and shall we, her highest ministers, having under our Queen, the opportunity of, for the ministry of that Church, disavowing these errors—shall we timorously hold our tongues because, if we speak, we may be subject to ribald reproach; or shall we, in the name of the Church of England, clear that ministry from being supposed to be at liberty to declare one thing as the condition of taking it, and then to speak another as the habit of its exercise? It was not, my Lords, to put down opinion; it was to prevent men breaking their solemn obligations that this step was taken."

Here is certainly a claim for the Synodical judgment—an assertion of the nature of its purpose—upon which it might be possible to base an argument that it was a usurpation of power that does not belong to Convocation. It is for the Crown—i.e., for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—to declare, in the last resort, whether certain opinions taught by a clergyman are or are not consistent with his solemn obligations as a member of the Church of England; and,

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if this authority decides that the opinions of any one of the Essayists and Reviewers are not inconsistent with the standards of the English Church, then that Essayist and Reviewer is as legally a member of the Church of England as the Bishop of Oxford. What is permissible to an English clergyman in the way of opinion consistently with his solemn engagements it is for the Crown, through the Privy Council, to determine. But does not the Bishop of Oxford set up Convocation as entitled not only to a parallel right of determining what is orthodoxy, but even to a right of fulminating throughout England a decision on this subject directly in the teeth of a decision of the Privy Council? The words above quoted seem to imply this. It is not as a mere expression of conjoint clerical opinion that the Bishop cares for the Synodical judgment; it is as a solemn official condemnation of certain men as unfaithful to their obligations whom the Law of the Land, as far as it has yet been appealed to, declares to be quite as faithful to their obligations as the Bishop of Oxford himself. Is not this a usurpation of jurisdiction?

It is not, apparently, because there might not be good ground for Government action against Convocation for their Synodical judgment that such action is not taken, but because it is not thought worth while. "There are three modes," said the Lord Chancellor, caustically, "of dealing with Convocation when it is permitted to come into action and transact real business. The first is, while they are harmlessly busy, to take no notice of their proceedings; the second is, when they seem likely to get into mischief, to prorogue and put an end to their proceedings; the third, when they have done something clearly beyond their powers, is to bring them before a court of justice and punish them." Evidently, for the present, and so far as things have yet gone, the Lord Chancellor thinks that Convocation may be dealt with in the first mode—i.e., merely let alone. He thinks so the rather because, on examining the Synodical judgment, he finds in it nothing about which any person of sense need concern himself in the least. "Assuming," he says, "that the report of the judgment which I have read is a correct one, I am happy to tell your Lordships that what is called a Synodical judgment is simply a series of well-lubricated terms—a sentence so oily and so saponaceous that no one could grasp it. Like an eel, it slips through your fingers—it is simply nothing; and I am glad to tell my noble friend (Lord Houghton) that it is literally no sentence at all." It is partly, the Lord Chancellor hints, owing to this happy nothingness of the Synodical judgment in itself, after all the fuss made about it, that those concerned in passing it may be allowed to escape.

Perhaps the Lord Chancellor, in his sneering and contemptuous speech—a speech which in itself is one of the signs of the times—treated the real matter too lightly. Apart, indeed, from the constitutional ground, we see no reason why Convocation should not issue synodical judgments on all sorts of books and on all sorts of topics. If such judgments were frequent enough—if Convocation were to sit upon every important book, whether by clergyman or layman, as it is published, and to issue an approval or condemnation of the same—it would be employment for Convocation; and, with a view to a certain result, there are many enemies of the Church who would see such busy activity with malicious pleasure. But, so long as Convocation does not sit on all books as they come out—on Darwin's *Origin of Species*, on Browning's *Dramatis Personæ*, &c., &c.—but selects, as in this case, one particular book, and once in a hundred years or so pronounces a condemnation, the procedure is more serious and mischievous. Convocation does, in the eyes of the bulk of the nation, represent the Church, and, when it puts a particular work under a ban, it does a certain amount of social injury to its author or authors. It is this consideration that gives force to Lord Houghton's statement that it was in the

interests of "the liberty of literature" that he brought the matter before the House of Lords. Are we to have an *Index Expurgatorius* in this country? Acting on Cæsar's principle that "nothing pleased him better than that his adversaries should act in their way, while he acted in his," there are many of the class called liberals who would be delighted to see such an *Index Expurgatorius* established by the clergy and batch after batch of books inserted in it.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GALLENGA'S DENMARK.

The Invasion of Denmark in 1864. By A. Gallenga. Two Volumes. (Bentley.)

"THERE she is—the great engine; she never sleeps. She has her ambassadors in every quarter of the world, her couriers upon every road. Her officers march along with armies, and her envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets: they are ubiquitous. Yonder journal has an agent at this minute giving bribes at Madrid, and another inspecting the price of potatoes at Covent Garden." Even this animated panegyric of Mr. George Warrington's does not exhaust the subject. It might have been added that not merely is the Press ubiquitous herself, but she goes a long way towards conferring that attribute upon her ministers. *Modo Thebis, modo ponit Athenis*; she despatches the same correspondent over half the world; and whosoever accepts the mission of purveying foreign news as a definite profession must hold himself as ready as a Jesuit to proceed to any climate where his services may be required. It seems only yesterday that Signor Gallenga was the valued correspondent of the *Times* at Turin. All at once the metropolis of regenerated Italy knew him no more, and, as if by some sudden effort of ventriloquism, his voice reached us from the prairies of the North-western States. While we were yet indulging the hope that he would settle at New York, and that American affairs would consequently cease to be systematically misrepresented to a large portion of the English public, we recognised him in the accomplished, intelligent gentleman who has now for several months been the interpreter of Danish public feeling to this country. Reflecting so much of Scandinavian opinion, these letters have naturally obtained a wide popularity among readers previously biassed in the same direction. The circumstance undoubtedly confers a peculiar value upon them, as indexes to the prevalent condition of public sentiment. This is hardly compatible with a character for impartiality. Signor Gallenga's mind is evidently not of the judicial order; and, were this otherwise, the antipathy to the *Tedeschi*, so natural on the banks of the Adige, accompanies him unseasonably to the borders of the Schlei. It is true that there is much to stimulate disdain and indignation in the spectacle of the very bayonets which have ruthlessly striven to crush the principle of nationality in Venetia arrayed in its support in Schleswig-Holstein. The more, however, we may be disposed to sympathize with Signor Gallenga's feelings on this point, the greater must be our amusement at seeing him falling into the same inconsistency. He identifies himself so thoroughly with the Danes as to treat the patriotic aspirations of the Schleswig-Holsteiners in exactly the same spirit as that in which the Austrian garrison treats the feelings of the Venetians. He actually goes so far as to call the South-Schleswig traitors, omitting to point out in what respect their conduct contrasts with that of the Italian subjects of Austria, except in moderation. He is a hot partisan, all the more likely to mislead from being on the side of itself best calculated to enlist our sympathies. Hence we have no hesitation in preferring Mr. Dicey as an authority wherever his views clash with those of Signor Gallenga. The same partisanship vitiates his judgments on military matters: his opinion of the strength and ability of the Danes was far too

high; and, read by the light of actual occurrences, his speculations are apt to appear the rough shapings of prepossession out of very imperfect data. With all these drawbacks, the work possesses all the merits which Signor Gallenga's name would have led us to anticipate. It is a graphic and masculine narrative, glowing with the irradiation of warm feeling. Vivid bits like this are of frequent occurrence:—

In the midst of all this magic drama of the retreat from the Dannewerk occasional flashes of comic incident—the little bit of broad farce—were not wanting. The oddity of the head gear, the variety of skull caps, hoods, wrappers, and blankets, with which every man strove to shelter himself from the wintry blast, according as his fancy suggested or his means afforded, gave the whole train a quaint ludicrous appearance. The few men who lay exhausted in the waggons, swathed and muffled, were covered with the thick falling flakes till they looked like statues or "snow men," and altogether there was something so ghastly and unreal in the whole mass of men and things that, in the state of my imagination at the time, disturbed by long unrest, I jumbled together the present with a distant past, and the whole scene made me at times fancy I was moving along a train of masquerading carriages on an Italian *corso*—such a one, for instance, as I saw last year at Turin just a twelvemonth ago. The blinding snow that rattled in our faces enhanced the illusion, by the resemblance it bore to the *coriandoli*, or pellets of chalk, which the merry-makers fling at each other in their rude frolic. Only the procession was silent and sulky, so that it was rather the ghost of a mummery than the thing itself.

Here are portraits of the contending princes:—

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg is, I should think, a personage likely enough to win favour with most of those who approach him. Tall and stately, above six feet in height, as far as I could judge; well-built, somewhat colossal, not corpulent, with fine aquiline features, a high, not broad forehead, a long face, a good complexion, a rich German head of brown hair, a countenance in the true Scandinavian cast, with light-coloured, slightly-pencilled eyebrows, and light, transparent, sky-blue, serene eyes, *durchlauchtig*, reminding one of purest northern ice—a square massive chin—an expression of sedateness, amounting almost to slowness and heaviness—an expression well matched by deliberate gravity of speech. He speaks excellent English, but has a very slight, yet very perceptible, difficulty of utterance, apparently caused by some peculiar defect in the front teeth. He is, I am told, less than thirty-four years old. Owing, perhaps, to the striking solemnity of his address, I should have deemed him to be more than forty. He is very gracious and affable—kingly, in short. From the brief conversation that passed between us, I should feel inclined to think him endowed with a sound understanding, and even more than average ability. There seems to be no dash in him, however. He is a man to profit by a popular movement; not to initiate or lead it.

The appearance of royalty, of course, compels every horse and carriage to pull up; and it is customary here for all persons on horseback, and especially for mounted officers, to alight on the slightest hint on the part of his Majesty to address them. The number of persons thus honoured by Christian IX.'s notice was pretty considerable. He is evidently bent on winning the hearts of his subjects, and he thinks, apparently, that no show of kindness and graciousness to the officers of his army is more than is due to them to repay them for the toils and hardships they have had for the last three months to endure for his sake and for that of their country. No countenance the King has ever seen once in his life seems to escape his prompt recognition; and, as he talks to them, he shows himself perfectly familiar with every particular connected with themselves, their families, their views and interests, and those of the subalterns under their command. He has a right royal memory. I stood for a long time at a little distance from him, and I could, without indiscretion, notice his manners and hear and partly understand his words. In the elementary arts of kingcraft, in those which belong to the minor morals of his station, he is perfectly at home. Those of his subjects who come within the reach of his fascination, I should think, will not easily rank with "his Majesty's Opposition." He has a winning smile, a fair and benevolent countenance—not by any means deficient in

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shrewdness and intelligence. He is not much above the middle size; his figure is rather slender, and truly elegant; his bearing is that of a private gentleman—at least, I could not detect much of the grandeur and stateliness that the vulgar are apt to associate with the outward look of royalty. He wore the uniform of a general officer of the highest rank—a long overcoat with shoulder-straps and a foraging cap, the common garb of most officers in campaign, simple, but scrupulously clean and tidy, distinguished by the most accurate cut and exquisite fit. The King's features are good, fine, and regular—the face rather sharp and lean, the complexion fair and clear; the eyes, so far as I could see at a little distance (which was a great one for a near-sighted person like me), light blue; the hair seemed chestnut, the moustaches and whiskers, which are rather bushy, of a dark brown. I am told the King is about forty-six; were I to judge from appearances, I should have thought him at least ten years younger.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of Signor Gallenga's work is his account of Copenhagen and the Danish isles. There he found the Danes at home, free from the German element which presses them so hard upon the mainland, and exempt from the disturbing influences of war. His review of their condition is very interesting, and at the same time not a little painful and perplexing in some respects. If any people ever deserved to be rewarded by the healthy exuberance of national life consequent upon national well-doing, it is surely the people of Denmark. A more truly pattern people can hardly exist. All observers concur in extolling the universal courtesy and kindness, the almost total absence not merely of crime but of vice, not only of vice but of luxury—their domestic comfort, their public order, the stability as well as the freedom of their institutions, the wide dissemination of education, the absence of political and sectarian bitterness. Agriculture, moreover, flourishes; commerce asserts a respectable position; no element of national prosperity would seem to be denied. Yet the favourable and good-natured observer sums the situation up in a line of Goldsmith's—"Wealth accumulates and men decay!"

Perhaps it was the aspect of all that death in life that gave a melancholy turn to the train of my thoughts. I thought how interesting it is to see by what an endless variety of means Providence enforces the immutable laws of Rise and Decline which govern all human affairs:—curious, for instance, to study the causes by which this poor Denmark has been brought to her present distress, a state which may be described as decline in youth. If there is a nation in the world upright and unblemished, perfectly sound and uncorrupted at the core, it is certainly this. At the same time, there is also no doubt that no land in Europe is blessed with a more solid, more universally-spread health and wealth than this northern kingdom. I have been wandering over some of the loveliest woodlands of Zealand, woodlands mantled at last, near Midsummer, in all the luxuriance of their youngest spring-green. What a paradise the land would be if the inclemencies of Heaven would only allow it! Thicker corn-fields than are to be seen all over the district, waving over the rich black soil under the severe blustering wind; so generous a profusion of manure; such plentiful well-to-do cattle—a land so flowing with milk and honey it has hardly ever been my luck to visit. Every living creature seems to thrive. The meanest rustic dwelling is a cottage of contentment. The span of horses tramping forth from its farmyard is invariably in trim for a cattle-show, and the peasant girl at its door, ruddy and stout, is also a picture of robust exuberance, hardly ever elegant—indeed, sometimes far from pretty—but fresh and bouncing, the very model for an Eve. Somehow, however, thriving as the country looks and is, it is somewhat scantily inhabited. As you ride through it, in the midst of your enjoyment, a feeling of loneliness creeps over you. Even in these choice regions, almost within sight of the capital, anywhere away from the Sound, the sight of human dwellings strikes you as unfrequent. The condition of prosperity for the Danes is that they should be few and quiet. I am told the results of the census are not cheering, showing an increase in the ratio of one per hundred yearly. Somehow, however, it does not seem as if this good Danish flock kept pace with other people's growth; that the land is far from being crowded is a fact which must satisfy the traveller through

Denmark at every step. It is everywhere laid out in enormously large estates, and apparently belongs to few owners. It spreads before you in widely-undulating sweeps of field and meadow, with here and there a large farming establishment on some culminating spot, and only along the road, few and far between, the humbler abodes of the well-to-do labourer. Nor do the poorer classes, so far as my observation goes, cluster together in the towns. A more dimly empty place than Fredericksund, on the Roeskilde Fiord, I hardly ever beheld in my lifetime; and even Roeskilde itself, once the capital of Denmark, and even now the Escorial and Salamanca of the realm, chills me by its look—not, indeed, of decay or misery, but simply of blank, silent desolation. Surely, one would think, these districts have seen better days, and, if so, what ails them now?

The evil seems to be partly due to emigration. Signor Gallenga was, indeed, assured that but few Danes went to America; and this may be so, though we remember to have read that one of the regiments supplied to the Federal army by the State of Wisconsin was entirely composed of Swedish immigrants; and it would be remarkable if the same impulse that had urged so many of one branch of the Scandinavian family across the Atlantic had left the other unaffected. The author thinks, however, that far too many of the Danish youth enter the mercantile service of foreigners, and return to their native land, if at all, too late to be much better than incumbrances to it. It is curious to see the old Norse spirit breaking out in this way, so long after the genius of the nation has deserted Neptune for Ceres. But there seems to be a substantial reason in the existence of a system of primogeniture, and its tendency to concentrate landed property in a few hands. This, which has already begun to strike thoughtful observers as a serious evil in England, tells terribly upon Denmark, where the superficies of the soil is so small to begin with. Its effect is gradually to turn the country into a mere dairy, an appendage to the huge German farm.

The worst is that the land accumulates, not in Danish, but in foreign hands. In point of expansiveness, enterprise, and perseverance, the Dane has found a dangerous rival in his Teutonic neighbour. From the darkest ages the nobles, the Rittershaft of German Holstein, contrived to gain possession of the finest estates of Danish Schleswig. Even at the present day the Holsteiner, the Hanoverian, the Mecklenburgian are buying not merely the Schleswiger, but even the Jutlander, out of house and home, whilst, by a strange coincidence, the wealthiest Copenhagen merchants are, by a variety of causes, induced to give the Swedish land, in Schonen, a preference for the investment of their money. The invading nature of the German is perceptible everywhere, all round the limits of the ancient empire, far out into Magyar, Sclavonic, and all other, except Italian lands. It is especially observable in these Danish provinces, both of the mainland and the islands. German industry monopolizes the trade, especially the petty trade of the minor towns. Trade begets capital; capital buys up the land. To the Dane hardly any alternative is left except emigration, or a hard lot as the drudge, the serf of the German. Can there be any doubt as to his choice? At Flensburg, at Apenrade, at Hadersleben, the people are either purely German or utterly Germanized; the rural population is mainly Danish. The German brings larger means, higher intelligence, to bear on the cultivation of the soil. The wealthier race becomes the ruling power; it gives its own bent to the progress of civilization; it takes such an ascendancy over education, over the whole social system, as no mere political institutions can withstand. The country is assimilated long before it is claimed; and, when the contest between the rival nationalities is referred to the arbitrament of the sword, it is found that the original landmarks have been silently displaced, that one race has imperceptibly shrunk back before the overwhelming tide of the other; and the world is simply called upon to sanction politically a revolution which has for years been socially accomplished. It is thus that Schleswig, or a great part of it, at least, will, in all probability, be acknowledged to have long since been lost for Denmark. It is thus that Jutland may, at no very distant period, give signs of its unequivocal inclination to follow. It may be too late at the present hour, yet it may still be worth while for the Danes to inquire to what extent their social organization, admirably as it seems to work

for inner purposes, is chargeable with the remote causes of the calamities that threaten them from abroad, and to what extent also their system admits of such modification as may ward off such evils as are still impending.

We hope that the Danes will take this advice. The interests of the aristocracy are, of course, averse to change in the direction suggested; yet there seems sufficient strength of patriotism to ensure the adoption of any reform clearly conducive to the general good. Foreign assistance can avail little against an insidious evil of this description; the pilot may avoid the rocks, but he is powerless against the dry rot. What foreign aid can effect we trust will not be refused. With so many sores upon her healthiest members, so many blots upon her wisest politics, Europe cannot afford to lose the encouraging example of a perfectly virtuous and orderly nation. Denmark is not an Athens; but her peril should instigate something of the feeling which incited the Lacedæmonians to forbid the extinction of one of "the eyes of Greece."

THE COMPETITION WALLAH.

The Competition Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE hope that anybody who has not done himself the pleasure of reading these letters where they originally appeared at the rate of one a month will take the opportunity of reading them now that they are collected into one volume. They are certainly "well worth a perusal." To use a quotation that is almost as trite and hackneyed as the fretful porcupine, or the New Zealander who is to plant his camera on some broken pier of London Bridge,

"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."

Mr. Trevelyan's vivacity is prodigious. His intelligence and his earnestness are not less so. There is much grain intermingled with his abundant "chaff." But for the sadness of the pictures he gives of "social oppression and injustice," every reader might rise from his pages a merrier and wiser man. Well and happily as Simkins's correspondent can jest, he can feel too. He has other senses besides that of a joke. He can weep with those that weep as heartily as he can laugh with the laughers.

The greatest compliment that can be paid the Letters has been paid them. They have been most vigorously anathematized by the organs of the Anglo-Indian party. These ingenuous and keen-sighted journals commended the earlier letters warmly enough; but, presently, when a good word was said for the natives, their suspicions were aroused, and then a more thorough observation of the writer's extremities easily detected the *cloven hoof*; and they made no secret of their discovery. There could be no doubting about him when at last his version of the Rudd business appeared, with his malignant extracts from themselves upon it. They were fairly stabbed with their own swords, and could only wriggle and shriek and shake their fists. In a note appended to his ninth Letter, whose chief topic was the temper of the British, at home and in India, towards the natives before, during, and since the mutiny, Mr. Trevelyan says:—

The Calcutta journals, which had hitherto spoken of the "Competition Wallah" in terms of extravagant and unmerited eulogy, immediately on the publication of this letter discovered that he was an ignorant, conceited coxcomb, "fresh from college," whose effusions could only be received with silent contempt, expressed in leading articles an ell long. It is not easy to see what freshness from college has to do with the matter. The passages quoted in the above letter would be equally objectionable if the extracts had been made by a literary veteran as old as Methuselah.

How Mr. Trevelyan came to adopt views so utterly youthful and despicable in the eyes of the Planters and their friends he explains in his Preface.

"I am not a civilian, nor a prejudiced witness: for, having sailed from England in a state of such entire ignorance with regard to Indian subjects as

effectually to preclude the very existence of prejudice, during my first three months I lived much in the indigo district; and my hosts and friends, whether official or non-official, were for the most part advocates of the Contract Law, and opposed to the policy of the Home Government. By the end of that time I was a rabid Anglo-Saxon. But, with increasing knowledge of the country, my opinions underwent a gradual, but complete change. My faith in the principles of the anti-native party was first shaken by the violence and ferocity of the anti-native journals, the sure symptom of an unjust and unhealthy cause. Nine months more, spent in travel and study, and in free and familiar intercourse with all classes of men, European and native alike, have strengthened and confirmed those opinions which are expressed at length in the latter half of this book. I entreat adverse critics from this time forward not to set down my sentiments to the score of civilian spite, but to show that I am wrong in my facts; that the European settlers cherish a kindly feeling towards the children of the soil; that they speak and write of them as equals in the eye of the law—as fellow-men and fellow-subjects; that they do not stigmatise them as ‘niggers,’ and treat them little better than such; that they do not regard as execrable hypocrisy the sentiment that ‘we hold India for the benefit of the inhabitants of India.’”

If the objection be raised to his views that they were formed in too great a hurry, and on too slight an acquaintance with the merits of the case, he may distinctly deny the impeachment. He may safely appeal to what he saw and heard and read in India as most amply sufficient to justify his main conclusion—that not a few Englishmen now settled in that enormous province of our empire entertain and maintain views with respect to the natives that have a detestable likeness to the cardinal tenets of the Confederate States of North America. These gentlemen appear to have completely satisfied themselves that they are not as those other men are—that their rights are superior—that their lives are more sacred. It is a thrice-old story. It was told of Rome; it was told of the Normans; it has been told of every race of conquerors. The temptations of the position are so tremendous that they have for the most part carried everything before them. The history of our empire in India has been as yet but one perpetual succumbing to them. The voices of our greatest orators and our humanest statesmen have been raised not once or twice against such crying evils; but they never reached the ears or turned the hearts of men that were bent on gain. The *cura peculii* was too strong for all the dictates of Christianity, of humanity. The harvest was plentiful; the scythe had only to be put in. As for the labourers, they might be ranked with the other natural forces of the country, with the great rivers that made it rich and fertile, with the life and vigour of the soil that teemed with abundant fruits, with the fervid heat that ripened this bountiful produce and enlarged the European liver. They were something better than the settler's dog, a little dearer than his horse—if, indeed, for “better than” we ought not to read “not so good as,” and for “dearer,” “less dear.” Every now and then we at home have roused ourselves and looked into these things. We have been fearfully startled at the picture that has met our eyes. We have stoutly resolved to have compassion upon the poor man that has fallen into such merciless hands, and got so sadly mauled and wounded, and to pour oil upon his wounds, and to put him on our own beast, and deposit him in a place of safety. But our self-complacency at having formed this generous resolution has been so excessive that we have forgotten to carry the resolution out. An intense sense of our benevolence and virtue has suffocated our fine sympathy with the poor man's sufferings. And, after all, we may have reflected, we at home cannot understand these matters; those who have been settled in the country some years, and have seen much of the native, must know how he ought to be treated, what he is worth, what can be done with him, infinitely better than we can hope to know. And so we dismiss the subject from our thoughts, until the Indian, with a wild cruel

fury that can no longer be suppressed takes his cause into his own hands; and then comes a dark hour of mutiny and massacre. During the horrors of such an anarchy even the friends of the native are silenced. Then is heard but one terrible shout for vengeance on this savage thing that has burst through its bars and torn its masters. He is to be hunted down like any other beast. We inflict a due retribution for the horrible outrages that the monster has perpetrated. Then have come milder moments; and we could but confess to ourselves that the monster had many severe provocations to urge in defence of his insurrection; and we, on our part—with shame and sorrow we have confessed it—could not palliate those provocations. Neither could we say that we were not our brother's keeper; we had forced our guardianship upon him—we had, in the name of civilization, undertaken the care and management and education of him. Were we to be content that civilization should mean simply a making of fortunes by English settlers? Was India to be our Asiatic Ireland,—our Oriental failure and shame? Thank Heaven there are now in India who, whatever abuse and obloquy may be heaped upon them by the haters of the native, are resolved to befriend him—who recognise in him an equal sharer in the rights and privileges of British subjectship. Let us at home use well every opportunity that may be afforded us to express our sympathy with these true civilizers. There can be no doubt that a great change is slowly passing over India. The old faith of the country is decaying. Customs whose origin is lost in the mists of far away centuries are losing their power. Ideas that have seemed to belong to the very blood of the native are dying out. May our rulers encourage and assist this great change with wisdom and judgment! Mr. Trevelyan's “Letters” cannot but powerfully contribute to the interest which all intelligent persons at home must feel in India. They are, perhaps, from a literary point of view, the finest papers on Indian subjects that have appeared since the famous essays on Warren Hastings, &c., by his uncle, Lord Macaulay, appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, and showed how literary genius could invest even Indian topics with interest.

BAIN ON THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT.

The Senses and the Intellect. By Alexander Bain, M.A., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Second Edition. (Longman & Co.)

THIS book, which appeared first nine years ago, is, along with the companion treatise on the Emotions and the Will, published in 1859, an attempt to treat, on strictly scientific principles, the whole round of mental phenomena. Both volumes are so well known to students of philosophy that it is hardly necessary to allude to any of their distinguishing peculiarities. The most striking features throughout are the pertinacity with which the analysis of complex mental facts is conducted, when the subjective consciousness forms the only clue, and the constantly apparent endeavour to connect, where it is at all possible, mental phenomena with bodily conditions, whether these happen to be cause, concomitant, or result. It is idle to speak of the advantages of the first course, because an analysis is valuable only as it is thorough, and as it conducts us past all half-way houses (such as are, e.g., the multitudinous intellectual faculties of the older psychology) down to the broadest conceptions and simplest facts. It is more common to discuss the advantages of allying mental facts with bodily facts, and of mixing up physiology and anatomy with what is generally meant by psychology, or, in a dim way, philosophy. But, at the very least, it is undeniable that bodily accompaniments (supposing them to be such only) are very closely connected with mental action; in which case they can demand to be set forth as parts of the mental act. Besides, they often throw much light upon the more hidden

parts, and, being open to external observation, and thus subject to the most rigorous investigation, they form an excellent gauge of the more recondite processes. This may seem sufficient reason why a psychologist like Mr. Bain should work up from the side of the body, and refer back to it when he can. That he cannot always refer back, that the bodily illustration is often wanting, are undoubted facts; but we fail to see how, so far, at least, as the science of psychology is concerned, these facts can form matter of self-congratulation even to the most zealous spiritualist.

The new matter in this second edition of the earlier volume is very considerable in amount, and contains much that is noteworthy. We will pass in hurried review some of the more important points.

The very clear and concise account of the nervous system, which makes part of the Introduction to the book, has been brought up to the level of the best physiological knowledge of the day. The great strides made every year in physiology rendered this necessary; but it cannot be said that the activity of the last two or three years, in this special department, has resulted in any very decided gains to psychology. Still, the functions of the various parts of the nervous system have been more precisely defined, the rate of the nervous currents has been subjected to measurement, and the famous experiments on the electrical states of nerve, although satisfying only up to a certain point, seem to acquire a new significance in view of the application to the human constitution of the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy. The physiological data furnished by Mr. Bain on the special senses are more promising. We have important notices of the results of the experimental treatment of the senses, on which the Germans especially are busily intent; and some of these investigations take us almost into the workshop of Sense. Helmholtz's experiments on Sound, and the experiments on Touch and Sight by various hands, to which there are many references in the book, bring the physiological and the psychological into such proximity, and trace such correspondences between them, that the illustration of the latter becomes as perfect as can be supposed.

The definition of Mind has been amplified and, at the same time, rendered more precise. The additional remarks are all very pertinent, when taken in connexion with the author's position in reference to this supreme topic. Mind is first marked off by contrast from the external world, and then mental phenomena, for want of a single distinguishing characteristic, are summed up and explained under the three heads of Feeling, Volition, Thought. This disjointed way of looking at the mind is repugnant to common modes of expression and thought; but, for scientific purposes, it may be considered the most effectual. The psychologist who starts with a dogmatic utterance about the mind as an entity *per se* secures indeed something which, in other respects, is highly important, but he has thrown up at the first step a barrier against thorough explanation in the psychological field.

The most striking change in the early part of the volume is made in reference to the muscular feelings. Whereas formerly all the feelings in any way connected with muscle were treated together, the purely organic sensibilities are now discussed with the other sensations of organic life, and the feelings of muscular exercise are treated by themselves. There is a very important reason for the change. While both kinds of sensation were formerly (with some misgiving) referred to the sensitive nervous fibres found in muscle, Mr. Bain now holds that these fibres are the seat of the organic sensations, but that they are not the seat of the peculiar sensibility of muscle in action. This last he takes to arise in connexion with no stimulation of any apparatus of sensory fibres, but to be an immediate consciousness of force passing outwards along the motor fibres. He considers this to be the fairest reading of

the subjective state actually experienced, and is able to fortify his position by a number of quotations from distinguished physiologists who, without any psychological reference, have reached the same conclusion on mere physiological grounds. Coupling it with his prior assumption of a fund of spontaneous activity in the human frame, he draws a sharp line between movement and the consciousness of it on one side and passive sensation on the other; and we shall see that this "great antithesis," so made out, can be turned to important uses in the sequel.

In the new edition there is a much larger conception of the problems connected with space and time; and the genesis of our notions of co-existence and succession is traced with much care. But, with the mere observation that they are represented as the embodiment of movements in sensations, and as properly correlative notions, we pass on to notice a very remarkable generalization concerning pleasure and pain, in the chapter on the Instinctive play of Feeling. In the first edition, the original mechanism for the expression of feeling was given, with show of completeness, only in the case of the muscles, and the subject was left with a general remark upon the free diffusion of the emotional wave over the whole system. Now, we have the seats of sensibility, the "resonances" to the wave of feeling, more carefully summed up, and are led on to the general principle, that states of pleasure are connected with an increase, states of pain with an abatement, of some or all of the vital functions. Mr. Bain allows that the generalization is not yet general enough—that the connexion of Pleasure with Self-Conservation does not suit the cases where it is the result, so far as we see, of Stimulation only, as in the five senses and some special emotions, and in the pleasures arising from the use of narcotics; but it is, nevertheless, a very notable instance of what may be accomplished in the region of mind by a strict inductive method when it is seriously meant. A note in the Appendix shows how various thinkers have hinted more or less distinctly at a like theory before. Amongst the rest, Hobbes might have been mentioned.

The new theory of pleasure and pain has a very important bearing upon the author's ingenious deduction of volitional power from the simplest and most primary capabilities of the human constitution, because it seems to supply something that was wanting to its coherence. Without pretending to discuss here so nice a speculation, or to raise the broad question of its general sufficiency, it may be remarked that, as the theory stood formerly, when the random spontaneous movements had by chance given rise to sensations which in their turn were supposed to sustain or abate the movements for the increase of pleasure or diminution of pain, it was not stated *how* the sensations could exert such influence. The increase of pleasure or diminution of pain was a very good reason why they should do so; but a *causa efficiens* was needed. And, suppose the pleasurable sensation, desired to be kept up, should appear just when the whole amount of spontaneous force was about exhausted, where was the possibility of the continuance of the pleasure-giving movement to come from? Mr. Bain's present theory of pleasure, that it raises the activity of the vital functions in general, seems to explain sufficiently both how a feeling can act upon a movement at all, and how it can revive a movement—viz., by feeding it at its source. The proving of pleasure, on an independent tack, to be exactly that which it behoved to be in order to render the account of the beginnings of the will complete, may be taken as very valuable confirmation of the truth of both theories.

The Intellect occupies, as before, about one half of the volume; but there are fewer alterations here from the first edition. An introductory chapter gives, however, a more precise account of this department of mind; and its fundamental properties—Consciousness of Agreement, Consciousness of Difference, Retentiveness—are marked off from each other

more distinctly. The discussion of the physical seat of revived impressions has undergone considerable modification; but Mr. Bain employs his more telling strain of argument and his additional facts (see an interesting note in the Appendix) in support of his old thesis: That the renewed feeling occupies the very same parts, and in the same manner, as the original feeling, and no other parts, nor in any other manner, that can be assigned. Too much stress can hardly be laid on this point by one who works up to the Intellect from Sense; but it will always be contested hotly, so long as those who work up from below, and hold the finished capabilities of the mind to be developed by a long process from the meanest beginnings, are met by others who rather stoop down to explain mental facts from a region of richer assumption. The strife is still what it was in the days of Cudworth and Hobbes, although the weapons on both sides may be different. It may be worth noting, however, that at least the older psychologists—who, like Cudworth, maintained that the soul, endowed with its native ideas, was active in cognition or thought quite independently of the organization of sense—recognised, nevertheless, the lower sphere of the Phantasy, in which the old impressions of sense were ideally revived. In connexion with the muffled reproduction, as idea, of the nervous processes of sensation, Mr. Bain notes the general tendency of an idea to act itself out, and applies this felicitously to the explanation of sympathy. But, after reading this explanation, there remains a little dissatisfaction. If the mere operation of the will is always within the limits of self-conservation, how does it ever get out of these limits? If sympathy is a personal acting out of the pains of another, why do we run to *his* relief? If it be said that we relieve him to remove an unpleasant spectacle from our own sight, why do we not simply turn aside and get the painful impression dissipated?

In the settlement of the great question of our perception and belief of an external world, Mr. Bain makes an important application of his theory of the sensations or consciousness of movement. Because this is a consciousness of *out-going* energy, it has a clear reference to a sphere independent of the subject of this consciousness, and because the passive impressions of the senses vary as the energy varies, they too acquire an objective reference. But this "object-consciousness," which is considered to make up, along with the subject-consciousness, the whole of the mental life, is very properly stated to be still only a mode of self, in the most comprehensive sense, and to stand in a perfectly unavoidable relation thereto. Some very acute remarks (p. 385) on the relative character of all cognition go along with this subject, and a note in the Appendix contains a searching criticism of Realistic views. There is much truth in the remark that Realism, rigorously held, is wholly irrelevant as a philosophical explanation. It is something like a philosophical demonstration that there is no need for philosophy.

While all the main features of the exposition of the Intellect are retained, there are a few minor changes; but it would lead us too far to attempt to notice these. We conclude by drawing attention to the notes in the Appendix, which contain many valuable references to the opinions chiefly of contemporary thinkers on questions raised in the text. This second edition can only enhance the reputation the author has gained by the first.

THE DOCKYARDS, SHIPYARDS, AND MARINE OF FRANCE.

The Dockyards, Shipyards, and Marine of France.
By P. Barry. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS work, though not without blemishes, is strong prejudices, a spirit of one-sidedness, and occasionally a dogmatic tone, is yet a great improvement on the first production of the author called "Dockyard Economy and Naval Power," a party pamphlet

reviewed in this journal on the 2nd January of the present year. Since that hasty and ill-judged performance saw the light Mr. Barry has visited the French dockyards and shipyards for the purpose, to use his own words, "of ascertaining, by personal observation, what France is really about, and what France really is capable of doing in the event of a European war." Mr. P. Barry is, it appears, "a public writer on ships of war and guns," attached to the *Herald* and *Standard* newspapers; and his object in visiting French dockyards was the laudable one of being the more efficiently enabled to discharge his daily duty. It appears that the French Government, assured by the friendly nature of Mr. Barry's former book (friendly to France and hostile to everything relating to the administration and management of the navy in England), at once acceded to his wishes; and M. Laubat, French Minister of Marine and Colonies, without stipulation or restriction, opened the dockyards of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort to his inquiring gaze and scrutinizing inspection. Mr. P. Barry is evidently grateful for and abundantly proud of this permission, and, in token of his acute sense of the great favour conferred on him, dedicates his book, in strange and incongruous terms, to the French Minister of Marine, to the French admirals, to the officers commanding the French ironclads, to the resident consuls and "others with whom he came into contact, and who, directly or indirectly, assisted him in the prosecution of his inquiries." Mr. P. Barry appears to have been well aware, for he states the fact, that Lord Clarence Paget, our naval *attaché* at Paris, the engineers sent by Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Lindsay, and the officers of the *St. George* accompanying Prince Alfred, were all excluded from visiting the French dockyards; yet he felicitates himself that the *carte blanche* which he received was one of the greatest compliments ever paid to the Fourth Estate by a foreign government. It was not, however, to our thinking, because he was a member of the English press that Mr. P. Barry was received with all the honours. A more likely supposition appears to be that he was so received because, in his "Dockyard Economy and Naval Power," he found fault in almost every particular with the naval administration of England and praised to the echo the naval administration of France.

Mr. Barry tells us he has no leisure, and that the French dockyards are a subject that, to use his phrase, "will not keep." He has therefore determined to make every French feature or point a peg on which to hang a discussion. This renders the plan of the work somewhat desultory and immethodical; so that one has to read from cover to cover to thoroughly comprehend much of the author's scope and meaning. It is, however, plain from his preface that, in the present condition of the British navy, he considers, to use his own words, "war with France would bring England to its knees in a single week or fortnight." There is, however, a bright side to the medal fortunately; for Mr. Barry gives us to understand that "war with France, in the condition in which the navy might be placed by such men as Richard Cobden or Lord Stanley as First Lords of the Admiralty, would bring Frenchmen and France to grief." We have not a word to say against either the hon. member for Rochdale or the noble lord the M.P. for King's Lynn. Both would doubtless make excellent and able first lords of the Admiralty after a short apprenticeship; but we believe, if both were asked their unprejudiced opinion to-day, both would admit that Viscount Palmerston understands too well the interests of his country at such a juncture as the present to tolerate what Mr. Barry calls "an incapable and offete Admiralty." Mr. Barry—who, we believe, never has been in the naval service—modestly asserts "that it [meaning the British navy] never was more useless than at present; that it is a century behind the times; and that it has only to show itself against

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France to be thrashed or sunk or captured." His fault is that, being a political partisan, and bound to one set of men, he deals in rash and random assertions. He sees scarcely anything right in the dockyard management and naval administration of England; whereas all is "virtuosest, discreetest, wisest, best," in the dockyard management and naval administration of France.

Another error of Mr. Barry's is his ascribing the naval development and expansion of France altogether to the present Emperor Napoleon III. For more than two centuries France has been a great naval power. So far back as 1627 Richelieu began to develop the navy and dockyards; and, before he died, in 1642, he had an opportunity of seeing the great progress which his country had made in nautical science and seamanship. The five most famous French arsenals now existing were the creation of Colbert. To him, also, is due the *Inscription Maritime*, on which Mr. Barry so often dilates; so that, in the interval between 1668 and 1681, 60,000 enrolled seamen were distributed over the maritime provinces. In 1672 Louis XIV. was enabled to send thirty ships of the line to join the fleet of Charles II. against De Ruyter; and, twenty years later, in 1692, France had 2500 naval officers and 97,000 sailors. Though, in the reign of Louis XV., the maritime forces of France were on a more moderate scale, Louis XVI. gave every encouragement to the service; and, at the breaking out of the Revolution, the naval forces of France consisted of 81 ships of the line, 68 frigates, and 141 smaller craft, armed with 14,000 guns and manœuvred by 70,000 sailors. Though the Revolution paralyzed and destroyed this well-organised force, yet, in a time incredibly short, the first Napoleon redeveloped the French navy, and formed his flotilla at Boulogne. Neither Louis XVIII., in his latest years, nor Charles X., at any part of his reign, was insensible to the importance of the French navy; and it should be remembered that in the latter reign Algiers was taken. As to Louis Philippe, he expended immense sums on the port of Cherbourg, and, when the Prince de Joinville was sixteen years of age, dedicated him to the naval service of France by placing him aboard the *Orion*; thus affording a proof that he regarded the marine with favour, and looked on it as an important element of national power. So, no doubt, does the present Emperor, who, in doing what he has done for the service, only follows the impulsion which was given, so far back as 1600, by Henry IV. "The great object of the French dockyards," says Mr. Barry, "has been and is the perpetuation of the Napoleon dynasty." But the phrase should run thus:—"The great object of the French Emperor, who possesses almost unlimited power, and of his ministers, is to make the dockyards ancillary to the perpetuation of the Napoleonic dynasty." In this they have been hitherto successful, because every material improvement has been encouraged in the public establishments, and also because private progress in ship-building, engine-making, and the construction of rams and other nautical means of offence and defence has almost constantly received the unqualified approbation of the Emperor and of successive Ministers of Marine. No doubt in this question mixed motives may be said to operate. The Emperor and his ministers may honestly believe that, in consulting his dynastic interests, they best promote the weal of the French navy, and that Napoleonism and the extension of the French dockyards are convertible terms; but the same arguments might be urged on behalf of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI., on behalf of Napoleon I., Charles X., and Louis Philippe. All of these sovereigns endeavoured to identify themselves with the navy of the country; and from a long antecedent period the Jean Barts, Duquesnes, the Forbins, Trouvilles, and Beaulieus had been recognised and rewarded.

Mr. P. Barry admits that, without dockyards in the olden time, actions at sea could

not be fought. He might also say that in our own day actions could not be fought. What would Holland have been in the seventeenth century without her dockyards? and what is she now because she has let her naval establishments run to rot and ruin? What would Sweden be without Carlscrona, or Russia without Cronstadt and Revel? What was Spain when she possessed Carthage, Coruña, Malaga, and Almeria? What is she now, when she has allowed the grass to grow within these once-famed arsenals? What was Italy in the Middle Ages, when she possessed dockyards in the small republics of Venice, Leghorn, and Genoa, compared with what she is now, when obliged to resort to the dockyards of Belgium and France? What would France herself be without her five dockyards? In the early days of Henry IV. France was reduced to the necessity of borrowing the galleys of the Pope, of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of the Grand Master of Malta to remove Mary of Medici into France; and a little later France was obliged to purchase seven ships of Holland to cruise in the Mediterranean. Mr. P. Barry appears not to be aware of the inevitable conclusion from these and other facts that it was not till France had established five royal dockyards that she became almost a first-rate naval power, generally ready to measure her strength with England. Mr. Barry admits that the French dockyards are now more suggestive of offensive than of defensive power, and that, by rendering them so, France hopes to keep her enemy on the alert. Yet, while admitting these facts, he would have us give up our great national establishments under Government supervision and control, and wholly rely on private shipyards and speculators. His mind, otherwise intelligent, appears to be filled with this crotchet; and he airs and ventilates his favourite fancy in season and out of season throughout his book. Mr. Barry admits that the capabilities of the French dockyards are gigantic and ready, and that, on occasions of gravity, every skilled and unskilled workman may be drafted into the dockyard service at a moment's notice; yet it is on this state of facts existing within a few hours of our shores that he would have the greatest naval empire the world has ever seen dependent on private enterprise for building and arming her wooden or her iron defences. In all that Mr. Barry says in praise of the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* we fully agree; but the fact that pupils of that school become members of eminent engineering firms, and thus help to refit disabled French ships in time of war, is no argument for the doing away with our dockyards. That there are abuses and malversations in these establishments no man will deny—that there are occasional waste, profusion, mismanagement, and an ineffective system of control and accountability is conceded; but the Government, very much to its credit, was in the course of correcting these evils during the short incumbency in office of Mr. Stansfeld, and the successor of Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Childers, the member for Pontefract, is proceeding in the same course as his predecessor.

Mr. Barry tells us that, in any war crisis, French sailors will be forthcoming; that all the effective ships may be manned; and that, during the present year, almost 200,000 men have been enrolled in the conscription list against 139,000 in 1850, and 124,000 in 1845. If this be true it is an additional reason, while correcting all proved abuses, not to make any great structural changes in the constitution of our dockyards. When we are told that France is as mindful of sailors as of ships, and is minded not to be behind, and, if possible, to be ahead of England, it is an additional reason for vigilance tempered with cautious circumspection. The warnings of Mr. Barry lose, however, much of their effect when he tells us that many a British ship now-a-days has a crew in which there are only one or two on both watches who know the ropes or can steer, and that they are for the most part aliens and bravadoes. A gentleman who writes in this slap-dash,

haphazard fashion mars the effect of the few grains of wheat found among so many bushels of chaff. Mr. Barry tells us that the French Government is just now, and for some time past has been, moving heaven and earth to develop private ship and engine building; and the consequence is that she is "in a condition to give us a sound thrashing at any moment" (p. 17), and that "she hopes to continue able to thrash us." Yet, a few pages after, in chapter seven, dedicated to the French ship-yards, we are told "that, in comparison to our own, they are few in number, and unimportant; and that, practically, either the Thames Ironworks or the Milwall Ironworks present an extent of ship-building, or of ship-building capability, equal to the entire aggregate of the private ship-building in France." We are not surprised that one who writes thus contradictorily in different chapters in the same work was disappointed in the way he was received by M. Normand at Havre; that M. Armand at Bordeaux had no desire to see him, unless Mr. Barry desired to see him (Armand); and that M. Nillus received Mr. Barry with undisguised distrust.

Having carefully read the description of the five French *ports militaires*, we find the details accurate enough as to their existing condition; but Mr. Barry, not being well informed as to the past history of the French dockyards, gives a great deal more credit to the French Government of the present day than it deserves at the expense of its predecessors. One would think, for instance, in reading Mr. Barry's description of Cherbourg, that the greater part of the magnificent works were completed recently; whereas some of the finest portions of the solid stone-work are 120 and 130 years old, and some of them still older. One of the most peaceful ministers of France, Fleury, directed De Caux to improve the harbour and defences of Cherbourg; and Mr. Barry may find a description of much which he thinks new in Belidor's "Architecture Hydraulique," published in the reign of Louis XV., and in Jeffery's "Ports of France," published in 1761, and dedicated to George III. by the Geographer-Royal. Mr. Barry pronounces Cherbourg impregnable; but, if he will read a little of English history, he will find that, in 1758, Cherbourg was taken and the public taxes raised for his Britannic Majesty, that 27 French ships were then burnt in the harbour and basin, 173 iron cannon and mortars destroyed, and 22 brass cannon and 2 mortars put on board a Danish vessel and sent to England under convoy. Mr. Barry also pronounces Rochefort to be impregnable; but, if he will but read the seven pamphlets published on the Rochefort expedition in 1758, he will find that the English were masters of the Island of Aix; that Fouras was attacked from Charente; and that Rochefort might be attacked. On this theme we will not further dwell.

Mr. Barry makes the effective French steamships of the line at the beginning of this year 37; the frigates 60, among which there were 43 iron-clads; the batteries 21, all iron-clads; the corvettes and avisos 142; the gun-boats 70; and the screw-transports 50—a grand total of 380 steam-ships. To this statement we answer, that the strength of the British navy, whether regarded absolutely or relatively, was never greater than now. We have 16 armour-plated ships afloat, 11 building, and 6 floating batteries. On the 1st of January we had 72 ships mounting from 74 to 121 guns, 42 having from 60 to 74 guns, 94 with from 22 to 46 guns, 25 screw corvettes of 21 guns, and 185 screw gun-boats. According to Mr. Barry, "the French dockyards are rated in conformity with their availability for attack or defence against this country" (p. 144); yet, we think, being thus prepared, we need dread no maritime enemy.

There are some suggestions in Mr. Barry's volume worthy the attention of official men. But he exhibits so little judgment and so much prejudice that we fear what is really valuable in the volume may be overlooked or neglected. Any one desirous

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of knowing what has been done by the elder and junior branch of the Bourbons, and the first Napoleon, in the *ports militaires* of France, may consult the file of the *Times* between the 9th September, 1840, and the 6th January, 1841, in which all the dockyards are described.

A. V. K.

LEGENDS OF EDINBURGH AND A CORNISH TALE.

Mysterious Legends of Edinburgh. By Alexander Leighton. (Edinburgh: Nimmo.)

St. Knighton's Keive. A Cornish Tale. By the Rev. F. Talbot O'Donoghue, B.A. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

NO place in the world is richer in quaint, homely, and romantic tradition than the metropolis of the North. From its Castle, down the High Street, to the palace of Holyrood, not a house, not a narrow passage but has its legends and anecdotes of the past. One has but to glance at Mr. Chambers's delicious book, "*Traditions of Edinburgh*," to be carried back in imagination to that past, scarce a century old, when hooped ladies moved along the Lawn-market in a summer evening, filling up the whole footway with their stately and voluminous persons, and well-to-do old gentlemen, of importance in society, would not disdain to stop, as they passed to or from their forenoon business in town, at Lucky Fykie's humble but comfortable little shop in Potterow for their glass from one of her three bottles. The most cynical among us will agree that the Scotch excel in talking about themselves and each other. Theirs is the art to tell the homely tale of love, heroism, or crime; fastening it in the very act of creation, as one plants a creeping flower by a piece of rock-work, to some wynd, or close, or alley, till they are evermore wedded together and beautify one another in our recollections of them. But, while we hear, enjoy, and sometimes envy our Northern cousins their endless fund of cosy legend, we English are not entirely barren of the like production. The sedate old English town, where among its thousand well-ordered homes not a poet will spring up in a century, has its legends and traditions—ay, and a song, too, here and there—that one likes to listen to, conjuring up ever anew the faces and forms of the dead among brick-work and stone-work that have outlived the strong and the fair. And is not London rich in legendary lore as in everything else? Does not every street, from its river-cleft centre to the far outlying suburbs, teem with names and histories of times gone by, did one but know where were the dingy windows, which the doorway, where the tombstone or the altar? But, in so great and active a city as London, the past, as represented in local tradition, is comparatively little cared for; and it is only upon a rare occasion, as the burning of the Savoy Church the other day, that some local antiquarian sentiment is stirred among us, and we read that the destruction of the edifice is being felt most by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were proud of their ancient church.

Mr. Alexander Leighton has attempted, in the book now before us, to add to our already ample stock a series of legends and stories of Edinburgh of the olden time. They are, to a slight extent, derived from veritable legends or actual histories of long standing; but, otherwise, are entirely supplied from his own imagination. The recurrence of well-known names, as Lord Kames, Lang Sandy Wood, &c., imparts an air of integrity which does not properly belong to them. At the same time the pictures they convey of Edinburgh life in the last and at the beginning of the present century are pleasant and truthful; and the simple style of narration is admirably adapted for the purpose of telling Scotch stories. The following is a tolerably good example:—

And, leading the way, he proceeded with his client down the High Street, where, along under the glimmering lamps, were the usual crowds of

loungers, composed of canny Saxon and fiery Celt, which have always made this picturesque thoroughfare so remarkable. Not one of all these had any interest for our two searchers; but it was otherwise when they came toward the Canon-gate Tolbooth, where, out from a dark entry, sprang a young woman, and, bounding forward, seized our good dame round the neck. This was no other than Henney Hislop herself, who, having been alarmed at the long absence of her "mother," as she called her, and of course believed her to be, was so delighted to find her that she sobbed out her joy in such an artless way that even the writer owned it was interesting to behold. Nor was the picture without other traits calculated to engage attention; for the girl whose fortunes had been so strange, and were perhaps destined to be still more strange, was dressed in the humblest garb—the short gown and the skirt peculiar to the time; but, then, every tint was so bright with pure cleanliness, the ear-rings set off so fine a skin, the indispensable strip of purple round the head imparted so much of the grace of the old classic wreath, and, beyond all this, which might be said to be extraneous, her features—if you abated the foresaid cast or slight squint in the eyes, which imparted a piquancy—were so regular, if not handsome, that you could not have denied that she deserved to be a Napier, if she was not a very Napier in reality. A few words whispered in Mrs. Hislop's ear, and the girl was off, leaving our couple to proceed on their way. Even this incident had its use; for Mr. White, who had known Mr. Napier, and had faith (as who has not?) in the hereditary descent of bodily aspects, could not restrain himself from the remark, however much it might inflame the hopes of his client:—

"The curse has left no blight there," said he. "That is the very face of Mr. Napier—the high nose especially, and as for the eyes, with that unmistakable cast, why, I have seen their foretypes in the head of John Napier a hundred times."

An observation so congenial to Mrs. Hislop that she could not help being a little humorous, even in the depth of an anxiety which had kept her silent for the full space of ten minutes:—

"Nose, sir! there wasn't a man frae the Castle yett to Holyrood wha could have produced that nose except John Napier."

And, without further interruption than her own laugh, they proceeded till they came to the entry called Big Lochend Close, up which they went some forty or fifty steps, till they came to an outer door, which led by a short dark passage to two or three inner doors in succession, all leading to separate rooms occupied by separate people.

Of these stories there are about half-a-score. The good old-fashioned ghost, with its shadowy form and scowling face, is a busy character in two or three of them—frightening old gentlemen from their sins, and distressing timid women. The last will and testament of the merchant-burgess in the Canon-gate is lost; and his darling, who was to have inherited his wealth, is beggared, and dies of starvation in a garret in Middleton's Entry. The distracted husband believes that the resurrectionists have stolen the body of his fair young wife from her newly-closed grave in the churchyard of the Canon-gate, and suffers martyrdom in consequence. Another husband, less faithful to his early vows, conducts his spouse down Cranstoun's Close, and plunges her into the deep hole of the North Loch; and so makes room in his small flat in the West Bow for a fairer helpmate. The lovely daughter of the leather-merchant in the High Street pays a midnight visit to an old hag called Girzel Jeffrey in the Cowgate; sees a certain face in a mirror; marries against her heart's consent in consequence; and finds, when it is too late, that she has been the dupe of the make-believe witch. The stories are all of the same somewhat old-world stamp, but withal picturesque and readable, and with a fair share of the dry humour peculiar to Scotch story-tellers. One would be glad if the author did not seek to invest his tales with any of the dignity that attaches to legends and traditions recognised as such. In his Preface he objects to a descriptive epithet bestowed by an influential journal on his prior work of "*Storied Traditions*." These were baptized by the critic in question "*annalistic fiction*"—a term the soundness of which he pretends to test by a comic pro-

cess of reversing, by which means he comes upon the improved epithet "*feigned annals*," to which result he equally objects, but with less reason than is easily seen.

It is impossible to select passages that fairly represent a book the excellence of which consists almost entirely in its easy, chatty style of narration, with but occasional interludes of humorous comment and quaint allusion; especially where the narrative-interest of the book is cut up into ten different allotments. But among these we may cite "*Mrs. Corbet's Amputated Toe*," "*The Ancient Bureau*," "*Lang Sandy Wood's Watch*," as slightly superior to the others. We recommend the book heartily to visitors by the seaside, where it is sure to find a welcome, and where it will read pleasantly enough with a running accompaniment of wave-music.

"*St. Knighton's Keive*" introduces itself to our notice as a story of Cornwall. Under cover of a tragical history of a beautiful and wronged lady, whose connexion with Cornish scenes is purely accidental, we are favoured with a variety of descriptions of the scenery and inhabitants of that county and disquisitions on the same. These disquisitions are from the point of view of a clergyman of the Church of England; that clergyman being a stranger in Cornwall, and wafted thither by no kindly breeze, but by the blast of disappointed affections, and predisposed, as other unhappy lovers have been before him, to view matters in a dismal light. The people among whom he is thrown are, we are informed, chiefly miners, and of the religious sect called "*Bible Christians*;" and the great difficulty our hero—an upright Churchman—has to contend with is to induce these poor, ill-guided folk to go to hear him preach. They gave him a trial, which, to say the least for them, argued good nature and a wish to be pleased; but, after crowding the church for a few Sundays till there was no getting a seat, and the little Bible Christian place over the way was quite deserted, he was greatly disgusted one fine Sunday morning, when he had taken more than usual pains about his sermon, to find the church almost entirely empty—musicians and all disappeared—and to learn from the sexton, (the only person whose attendance within the precincts of the sacred edifice promised to be permanent), that a woman was preaching at the chapel, and that the unruly flock had taken flight to her! This golden opportunity lost of winning back a whole community to the Established Church, the young clergyman begins, naturally enough, to qualify the favourable opinion he had at first formed as to the state of church-feeling in the district of which he had accepted the charge; and to draw some not very flattering conclusions concerning the poorer classes of people among whom he lives. The fair preacher at "*the little Bible Christian place over the way*," however, appears to get the best of it for the time; and, despairing of overcoming his difficulties by himself, he has recourse to the advice and friendship of a neighbouring rector. This gentleman, whose long experience has suggested the only practicable means of being useful to his flock, dispenses medicine and advice to the poor, relief in distress, and help in all emergencies; while he refrains from expostulation or rebuke when, with little taste and less gratitude, they repair to the chapel in preference to the church for the more spiritual aliments of prayer and preaching. The story of our hero's unfortunate love affair, the ruling motive in his Cornish undertaking, is of a strangely tragic character, and, in its harsh colouring, is almost divested of the suitable amount of romance. The descriptions of the haunted Cornish valley with which it is associated are as much adapted to put us in terror of those outlandish regions as are the accounts of the unorthodox seaside village, with its white-washed meeting-house and wayward natives. There is the same spirit of wrangling and dissatisfaction throughout the book, whether treating of persons or places. But, were it

possible to obliterate from the cool, fern-clad "valley of the Mill" the sound of the melancholy voices and groanings of spirits, and from the mining village, where meeting-house and church represent the rivalry of creeds, the still uglier sounds of human discord, one might be enabled to recognise in each a beauty of its own, of Nature's endowing, and conveying equally pleasant lessons to all who love to learn from Nature's own Bible. We will select but one passage for quotation, as descriptive of the hero, Trelawney, and also of some of the most influential of his congregation.

Trelawney turned away with a sigh, and was going down the fine avenue of oak-trees which still survive amidst the ruin of the family and their castle, when he was accosted by a smart dapper-looking man, who announced himself as the person who rented Montacute from the absentee proprietor, Lord Pengerseck.

"You have been looking at the ruins, sir, I suppose," said Captain Sam Bennett. "Rather pretty, ain't they? But they take up a sight of good ground. I want the steward to get me permission to take them down. But my lord won't hear of it, though he scarcely ever comes down here."

"Why should you take the ruins down? they are a great ornament to the place."

"Well, as far as that goes, to my mind, sir," said Captain Sam, with easy familiarity, "a shaft sunk there, just where those useless old pillars stand, with stamps and a tidy counting-house, would be much more ornamental to the place, and a sight more useful. And then look at these fine trees, sir; we haven't any other such trees about here. Why, what splendid pumps they would make, and supply us with all the wood we should require both for the mine and counting-house."

"Who is the steward?"

"Mr. Treugrouse, sir."

"And is he in favour of pulling down the ruins?"

"Oh, he doesn't care about it one way or the other, he always says when I speak to him about it. Only that I must leave the ruins alone, until such time as my lord gives permission to remove them."

"Which I don't expect will be either in your time or mine."

"Maybe not, maybe not," said Captain Sam, with nonchalance. "Some people are so bigoted and fond of their own way. You are our new parson, sir, are you not? I heard you yesterday at the little church."

"Do you attend there regularly?"

"Sometimes, that is, if I like the parson. The last one was but a poor stick in the pulpit, and not worth going to listen to."

"Indeed; I thought he had been a very excellent man."

"He was well-meaning enough, poor man, I dare say, but he never could get to the root of the matter. I remember his trying to persuade me that sprinkling a little water on a child's face did it some good. That was when me and my missus wanted him to come up and give our little boy a name. He made us actually bring him to the church, he was that bigoted."

"Are you a Churchman yourself?"

"Well, I go anywhere, sir, I can get good. I generally go to the little chapel in the village. There is less form and ceremony. However, I don't say but I may look in on you now and then." And, with this consolatory assurance, the little mine captain took his departure perfectly satisfied with himself, and with a jaunty motion of his finger towards his hat.

This book, like the one we have coupled with it, we would recommend to summer tourists. Seaside libraries will welcome both.

SAXON-ENGLISH HISTORY.

A Neglected Fact in English History. By Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A. (Bell and Daldy.)

THIS book is welcome to us from its good scholarship and fair handling, and the main, if not the whole, of its conclusions; and we should think it would be interesting to most Englishmen, who might wish to obtain a knowledge of the birth and early training of their race.

There was a time, and not a long-gone one, when one of our scholars chose to deem the long struggles of the English with the

Britons as unworthy of a historian's thought, as are the fights of kites and crows, and when other such men as he would have thought that we owe the best of our institutions and of our laws of land and life only to English minds, if not to so late a king as Alfred. Since those days, however, Saxon-English and British scholars—such as Ingram, Kemble, and Bosworth, and poor Williams Ab Ithel, and others on each side—whether as philologists or as antiquaries, have worked with so much care, and each with his own especial skill, on the *disjecta membra* of Saxon-English and British history—Mr. Coote now bringing to them the new aid of a law-skilled mind—that the dry bones of chronicle and bard-song begin to gather into a shape, if not to rise up in the fulness of a living body.

The "neglected fact" which Mr. Coote has taken up is that, whereas it has been usually understood that the Saxon-English settlers of our England quite exterminated before them the Celtic men of the time, and held few or no lands with British life on them, and that they planted themselves here with none but Teutonic institutions, yet the truth is that the main body of Britons lived on under their Teutonic masters, who quietly settled into their higher Romano-British civilization and polity. The grounds which Mr. Coote takes for the opinion that the Saxon-English did not exterminate the Romano-British men from whom they won the land are that subdued peoples were not, for well-understood reasons, exterminated by Teutonic land-winners in like cases—as by the Franks in Gaul, the Normans in Neustria, and the Danes and Normans in England—and that Stephanus Byzantinus (A.D. 490) writes that the men of this land were then called Britons (*Πρεταυοί*).

Another proof that the Romano-Britons were not exterminated by the English is, as Mr. Coote gives it, that the Roman missionaries from St. Gregory to the heathen English found a Christian church in Britain, and therefore found it among a living people other than the English. Now, if the Britons had the Bible, then they had reading and writing; for the school goes with the Gospel, wherever the missionary takes it. And Mr. Coote says:—

The absence of histories or annals composed in Roman Britain cannot be objected against this view, any more than the same actual absence of histories and annals in Gaul can be said to prove that there was no learning and literature in that country. But it is not true to say that such histories and annals did not exist in Britain, however untraceable they are now. There is evidence that there was history, not merely before Bede, but before Christianity. There is at least one event told in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which that writer has not mentioned. It is a plain, prosaic story of the heathen age, which could not have been taken down in later days from the traditional effusions of scopas and wandering minstrels, and yet, though unnoticed by Bede, it is historic, and is confirmed by unexceptionable Kymric authority. This historical notice tells us, under the year of our Lord 577, that Cuthwin and Ceawlin fought with Britons and slew three kings—Conmægl (Commagil, Commail, or Coinmagil), Candidan (or Candidan), and Farinmægl (Farinmail or Farinmagil)—at the place that is named Derham, and took three cities from them—Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. This is a concise account of the West Saxon campaign for the year 577; and, if we turn to Llywarch Hen, we find the same series of events referred to, and two of those Kymric heroes—viz., Kendelann (or Kynddylan) and Keranmail, father and son—eulogised and lamented by that poet in a contemporary effusion.

Mr. Coote thinks that the English polity of land-ownership into which the Saxon-English settled down, such as that of the crown-land (Folcland) and freehold-land (Bocland), was no other than the Roman law (as it had already holden over Britain) of *Possessio*, the holding—somewhat like that of our squatters in the Colonies—of resumable state-lands, and the *ager privatus*, or freeholds. He believes that the Saxon-English land-burden of the so-called three needs—

those of keeping good the strongholds and bridges, and war-service (*burhbot*, *brycgbot*, and *fyrds*) were those of the Roman law, and that the points of freedom and unfreedom of the English *ceorl*, churl or tiller, and his place under his lord were those of the Roman *colonus* under his *patronus*. From the likeness of the polity of the English *borough* and *hundred* to that of the Roman *civitas* and *pagus*, Mr. Coote thinks that they were the Roman divisions, taken up by the English settlers, observing that Ælfric the grammarian deemed the Roman *municipium*, as we deem it, to be well expressed by the word *burhscipe*—since *municipium* is most likely the same as the *mund*, or protection of the Saxon-English, with whose *burhscipe*, or pledgeship, women, children, and slaves were in the *mund* of the husband or the household; and our writer shows that the privilege of coining money and holding tolled markets was the *libertas Romana*, which seems to have been holden under that name by some English boroughs. Mr. Coote holds, therefore, that the institutions and civilization of the Saxon-English in England were those of the Romano-Britons as they took them from the Romans, and that our forefathers settled into them here, but did not bring them from old *Englen*, or Saxony.

Mr. Coote's book shows a wide and well-guided reading, and he has put forth his many facts in a clear line of arrangement and treated them with good logical skill; and, if, therefore, he has overstrained some points of his theory, it is not from a misuse of his facts, but from an omission or want of others, which he may hereafter take up. That the Britons were not exterminated by our forefathers we hold with Mr. Coote on more grounds than his own, and among them that, all over some counties of England, there are hills and hillocks, combs (*cwms*) and valleys, roadways, streams, fords, and landforms, with British names that mean precisely what they are, and which must have been given to Saxon ears by living tongues of the time; and the laws of Ina show that Britons were living under him. How far the Romans meted out the land of Britain to *coloni* we cannot ourselves understand, though we might believe that they would hold the land of this province much as they held that of Judæa, or Spain, or Gaul; but we might handle the question of the likeness of the Roman and Saxon landholdership with the caution that likeness of law is not always a proof of the sameness of first lawgivers, as it happens, for one instance, that a Welsh law of the limitation of the call for blood-money to the fifth kindred is precisely the same as that of the Arabs. That Anglo-Saxons made their wills, which the Germans never did, and therefore must have taken the law of wills from the Romans *through the Britons*, is not a bad argument; and yet we do not find anything of wills in the laws of the Britons themselves, the Welsh laws of Hoel Dda and the older Welsh Law-Triads. We believe with Mr. Coote that the Saxon-English found Britain formed into hundreds, though by the Britons rather than the Romans. It is about as groundless a statement that Alfred formed our hundreds as that they were outmarked by William of Normandy. They are not by any enactment of known Saxon-English laws; and, if the English made the English hundreds, who formed those of Wales? They were not copied from the English ones, as they are built up of subdivisions which are far other and more than those of the English hundred; and, as is shown by the triad of the Lowland hundred, "Cantref y Gwaelod," they were of very old standing. The English word *hundred* is open to the question—"A hundred of what?" as the Welsh *cantref* is not, since *cantrefydd* is a hundred of hamlets or abodes. We think, however, that the early Roman *centuria* was at the first a *cantref*, and that the *tribus* was the *tref* and the *centuria* the headborough.

To the English hundred was bound the un-Roman institution of boroughship, or

23 JULY, 1864.

TWO DOMESTIC NOVELS.

Rington Priory. A Tale. By Ethel Hone, author of "Prison Narratives," &c. Three Volumes. (Saunders, Otley, & Co.)

A Fatal Error; or, the Vyvianes. By J. Masterman. Two Volumes. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

lawbinding of the landholders as pledges, each for the other's lawful behaviour—an institution that was British, though not Roman, as well as Saxon-English; and the heads of many of our hundreds are British barrows or other earthworks. To the opinion that the English coins, the shilling and the penny, were only Saxon forms of Roman coins, we would put in the caution that the shilling and penny were coins, with those or such names, of the old Frisian laws, by which they were not taken from the Romano-British in England, and that the penny (*a pendo*, as Mr. Coote thinks) is called, in the British laws, *ceiniawg*.

The planetary week, which Mr. Coote thinks the Saxon-English took from the Britons, as next hands from the Romans, was so early and so widely known (for the planetary day-names are found in Sanskrit with the Hindoos as they were known in Egypt) that we fancy the Saxons, like the Germans of our days, might have had them free of Roman teaching. Mr. Coote says:—

As the Anglo-Saxons could not have obtained the notion of the planetary week with its nomenclature directly from Rome, either imperial or papal, they obtained it from the Romano-Britons, who must, therefore, have lived in their times in order to be able to tell it.

To which we answer that we should like to know whence the Germans obtained them.

The questions who were the Belgæ that were named in Cæsar's Commentaries as settlers on the sea-coasts of England, and who were the Lloegrians of the old British writings, Mr. Coote has guided with much skill, and has come to the conclusion, mainly from the war-alliances of the Lloegrians with the Saxon-English, that they were of Teutonic blood and speech, and that their language was that which has since worn into Southern English. Mr. Coote's notes on the Lloegrian alliances are:—

Lloegrians join the Anglo-Saxons in attacking Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath—all Keltic cities. They join the Angles in attacks upon Cumberland—a Keltic country. The Lloegrians, specified also as Bernicians and Deirians, in company with the Angles, attack Strathclyde—another Keltic kingdom. This general union of Lloegrians with the German intruders against the Kelt carries with it the presumption that the Lloegrian and the Kelt were not close congeners. In regard to my second assertion—viz., that there was a marked and radical difference between the languages of the Lloegrians and the Kymri—we have in Llywarch Hen's poem upon Kendelan, the chief of Powis, irresistible evidence of its exactness. The chief defends Trenn with men of "the common language" against the Lloegrians, who, being thus contrasted, could not have participated in that common language of the prince of Powis and his followers.

Yet the name, if it be not the epithet, of the king who called in the Saxons, Gwrtelyn, kingman or man-ruler, is British, as were those of the leaders of Roman times, Casibelaunus (Caswellawn) and Caractacus (Caradoc). The battle of Portsmouth was between Saxons and Celts; and even Hengist is said, in the Saxon Chronicle, to have fought with Britons (*Bryttas*) and foreigners (*wealhas*); and against Britons and foreigners, or Welsh, other leaders fought their way to the west.

The Teutonic language of Anglo-Saxon England, Mr. Coote says, is not the Teutonic of the Continent—words which would seem to make very great the small differences between the English of the laws of Ethelbert and the Friesic of the time. Of the Anglo-Saxon words which Mr. Coote has given as taken from the Romans in England some are Friesic as well as Saxon-English.

It may seem, from these cautions which we have put in against Mr. Coote's reasoning, that we have but a low opinion of his work; which is not the case. We think it worthy of a permanent place in every library of English history, and of an appearance in a new edition, in the preparation of which let our notes be taken for what they are worth.

W. B.

IT is a great mistake not to marry your own true love instead of some wretched creature for money. Had Dr. Seymour Browne adhered to this affectionate arrangement he would not have passed through nearly three volumes of unhappiness, and been left high and dry at the end without hope and without consolation. She was such a beautiful girl, too—Lucy Stanforth—with big blue eyes and long black lashes, and, to say nothing of the delightful details, a bright and sunny presence which reflected her heart. There was no disparity between the pair as regarded rank, for "Dr." Browne was only a country surgeon beginning practice, while Lucy was the daughter of the late rector of the parish, though reduced to be a governess at Rington Park. He would doubtless have fulfilled his promise and been very happy ever afterwards but for the new occupants of Rington Priory—a still more splendid place than the Park, but which had passed from the possession of a high family that had got ruined to a low family that had got rich. The Graingers were as unpleasant as money could make them—the father as sordid a snob as was ever associated with the commercial interests of this great country; and the daughter so true a daughter that she had arrived at a dangerous period of unmarried life without having found a husband. Considering that she was to have a hundred thousand pounds on her wedding-day, you may guess that she was not a very engaging person. She had been capable of loving; but Edmund Rivers, the briefless but accomplished young barrister upon whom she bestowed her affections, had not reciprocated them—had married a charming cousin, whom he preferred—and, what was more exasperating still, had prospered in his imprudence, and did not care a straw for the chance he had missed. The doctor was considered an eligible successor; so the Priory people first bribed him with fees. It is, perhaps, the highest mark of attention you can pay a medical man—to get ill in order to call him in. Professional instincts in the case in question were not proof against these and some incidental blandishments. Moreover, there was a "companion" in the house—one of those dangerous persons, a lady who had seen better days, and who had the spiteful temper, brooding ambition, and unscrupulous energy too common among her unhappy kind. Mrs. Beresford despises the "poor millionaire," as the writer compassionately calls him—has only a half kind of pity for his daughter—but, having determined to marry the one herself, leaves no stone unturned to get somebody to marry the other. She has failed again and again, but succeeds with Seymour Brown. That misguided member of the College of Surgeons, albeit handsome and brave and generous, has weak and assailable points. He has seen poor Lucy "put down" by the Priory people, although recognised as a lady by the real gentry of the place. The combined ordeal is more than he can endure; so he breaks off the match, laying the blame upon his mother, for whose opposition he had not cared so long as it suited his purpose to disregard it.

Hardened indeed must be the novel-reader who can hear without emotion of Lucy's condition when the truth comes out. Her sister, too, is a sufferer; for she has accepted Seymour's brother, a young clergyman, whom she now rejects, leaving him to drown his private wretchedness by doing good to stray heathens on the other side of the world. In the meantime the married pair find one another unbearable, and Seymour bitterly repents. His father-in-law, too, whose heir he had hoped to be, marries again (not, however, with Mrs. Beresford), and a thorough split with the Priory is the consequence.

Panting for action, if only as an escape from domestic life, Seymour resumes the practice of his profession, becomes a fashionable physician in London, and finds that he might have made a large fortune without having Miss Grainger attached to it. A few years pass away, in the course of which he and his wife live on terms compared with which those of a cat and dog may be considered respectful amity—until the lady dies, and the penitence of the widower then takes a practical form. But whether Lucy forgives him or rejects him with disdain, and what becomes of her and the other characters, is just what we do not intend to tell the reader, who will probably peruse the work himself. It is, indeed, a very excellent one of its class. Written with a natural force which suggests very little effort, it is free from affectation or strained effects; and the characters, though not elaborate portraits, are sketched in tints which sufficiently mark their individuality. Novel-readers will certainly thank Ethel Hone for this effort on their behalf.

"A Fatal Error" is a domestic novel having some features in common with "Rington Priory," but many marked differences. The writer inclines to greater vivacity of style, more dashing description, and more startling events. The scene in this, as in its companion, is laid in the country, and the characters are a few families living in the same neighbourhood. Neglected children sent home from India have been heard of before; but there is considerable originality in Constance, and John Gittens and his wife, the plebeian relatives with whom she is placed, are pictured with a firm hand and in evidently true colours. He is a dissenting preacher, and one of the most narrow-minded and ignorant men you can conceive—as dissenting preachers in novels usually are—but he is not so bad as his wife, and his wife is perhaps not so bad as she might be. They are kind to Constance after their own way, and jealous of her father's relatives, to whom she is afterwards sent. The father himself—Major Vyvianne—when he returns to England, is coldly distant to his dead wife's lowly kindred, and lays claim to Constance, by this time grown up beautiful and accomplished, and holding her natural station in life. For, before his return, Constance has been intimate with the Lances—old friends of her father's family—and with the Misses Vyvianne, her aunts—two admirably-drawn family portraits—and has lost all traces of her early training with the Gittenses, except in the shape of gratitude and affection. The head of the Lance family is a squire of the "fine old" description. He has two sons, Gabriel and Bolton, and two daughters, Helen and Bertha. Gabriel is gay and frivolous, and is sent away in the army to India. Bolton is bold and high-spirited, and is made into a midshipman—a regular "middy," such as we know through Marryat and Miss Lydia Thompson, but who develops into a nature beyond skylarking and a soul superior to hornpipes. Helen is something like Gabriel, and does not marry so soon as her sister, who carries off a lord early in the book. When Major Vyvianne returns, however, she is more fortunate, and is soon affianced to that officer. Then comes more match-making—Bolton being accepted by Constance about the same time. But, on the eve of the double wedding, Gabriel, who has also returned from India, with a wife, is found murdered in the neighbouring valley; and Constance commits the "fatal error" of supposing that her father has done the deed—a certain knife which she finds and secretes giving her what she considers incontestable evidence of his guilt. Eventually the author of the crime is found to be a vulgar aspirant for the hand of Helen, who has shot Gabriel by mistake for Major Vyvianne—the latter being a pattern dandy, upon whose costume the former models his own. Such a story as this, when told with ruthless brevity, does not sound very probable; but it reads far more naturally than might be supposed, and is worked up with sufficient skill to interest the unsuspecting reader. That Constance

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should condemn her father unheard, and, in order to keep the secret, not only sacrifice the society of her husband—whom she sends from her side immediately after the ceremony—but pretend to have been struck dumb with fright, and keep up the delusion for months together, is a still greater strain upon our credulity; but the situation is not more unreal than many others in fiction, and is worked up with much dramatic force and effect. How far things are set right in the end need not be here detailed. It is sufficient to pronounce "The Fatal Error" to have more of the requirements of a good novel than many works of its class. It is pleasant reading in its lighter parts, and, in the serious working of the story, cannot fail to fix the attention. Mr. Masterman's name is not a watchword at Mudie's, and we do not remember to have met with it before in connexion with fiction. As a first performance, his work would be entitled to particularly high praise. S. L. B.

A PENNY SAVED.

Some Considerations on the Government Life Annuities and Life Assurances Bill. By Marcus N. Adler, M.A. (Layton.)

Handy-Book of Life Assurance Law. By Arthur Scratchley, M.A. (Stevens and Haynes.)

A Treatise on Associations for Provident Investment. By Arthur Scratchley, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

IT is one of the greatest hardships attendant upon poverty that the difference between it and wealth is not absolute only but relative. The poor man's shilling is not in reality the twentieth part of the rich man's pound. He is forced to buy things at a dearer rate, because of their more minute subdivision; he cannot utilize his savings to the same extent, because the sum to which they amount is so trifling. The disproportion is striking if we look only at the respective conditions of the two classes at any given time; it is greater still if we include their ultimate prospects in the comparison. What, for instance, is the future of an agricultural labourer? When he first settles in life he makes from ten to twelve shillings a week; and with this and the smaller and less regular earnings of his wife he finds he can do pretty well. If he looks forward, however, he sees his family probably increasing and his income at best remaining stationary. Still, he may hope, by means of a good deal of pinching, as much debt as he can succeed in contracting, and a little help from the parish, to tide over the period during which his children will be earning nothing; and, as they will be able after a few years to contribute something to the aggregate income of the household, he may count, perhaps, on being thus replaced in the position from which he started of just making both ends meet. By-and-by, too, they will be off his hands altogether; but he will know, if he looks at the position of the older men around him, that, when that time comes, his own powers will be failing and his wages getting smaller. The regular employment he was once sure of will gradually reduce itself to a little work picked up now and then, until at last a wet winter and confirmed rheumatism put an end even to this, and he becomes wholly, instead of in part, dependent on the parish for subsistence. This is what he has to expect if he lives to old age: if he dies before arriving at it, then, in all probability, the support of his children will devolve wholly on their mother; and, unless she happens to be a woman of unusual energy, or individual charity intervenes, they will begin their life in the workhouse in which, under more favourable circumstances, their father would have ended his. Can we wonder that, with such a future as this before him, the agricultural labourer is an improvident man? Forethought implies foresight, and few people care to look forward to a future which is wholly dark. But, it may be asked, how does all this differ, except in degree, from the case of many persons in the middle and upper classes? A man in a profession or in business often

marries with no other resources than the income he is making. It is not more than enough, perhaps, to maintain him respectably; and, if he has children, they will absorb as large a percentage of their father's earnings as the labourer's, while they will remain far longer on his hands. But beneath this superficial resemblance lies a vast and radical difference. In the latter case there is the hope of improvement. The income may be small enough at first starting, but at least it is capable of increase. The curate looks forward to a living, the barrister or the physician to a more extensive practice, the merchant to a larger business, the civil servant to promotion. Everywhere there is the possibility that to-morrow will not "be as to-day, but much more abundant;" that, though there may be a difficulty in making a living now, there will be none in making more than a living by-and-by. A future of this kind acts, at any rate, as a stimulant. Risks and uncertainties, chances of failure and doubts of success, do not paralyze human energy; they are rather provocative of quickened and more sustained exertion. It is the future which cannot be improved, the prospect which no act of ours can alter for the better, that depresses the mind and deadens the faculties.

At first sight it may seem that such a difference as this lies altogether beyond the reach of legislation. In a densely-populated country the payment of unskilled labour can rarely do much more than supply the means of present subsistence. But it may do something more; and it is a point of great practical moment to determine whether the poor have all the facilities which they might have for making the most of the proceeds of their frugality. In the class with which we have been comparing them such facilities are sufficiently abundant. The professional man may find it hard enough to save money, but he has no difficulty in disposing of it when saved. He can easily find opportunities for investing it so that it shall neither be exposed to danger nor left to lie idle. And, if he is only reasonably careful, he reckons the cost of life assurance among his most necessary expenses. So long as he knows that his death will not reduce his wife or his children to destitution he is able to dismiss from his calculations the remoter chances of prolonged sickness or utter failure. They are of those things of the morrow for which, with a clear conscience, he can leave the morrow itself to take thought. Now what is the position of the labourer in respect of these two points—investment of savings and provision for his family? The existence of savings banks dates from the beginning of the century; but there was no institution of the kind in London until the year 1816, when the St. Martin's Place Savings Bank, the deposits in which now amount to upwards of a million-and-a-half, was begun "in a very humble way in a room over a butcher's shop in Pantion Street, Haymarket." From that time the progress has been rapid. Those who wish to trace it in detail cannot do better than refer to Mr. Scratchley's volumes. They will find in them the fullest and most accurate information, not only upon the particular point we are dealing with, but upon the whole subject of provident investments of every description and for every class. There are now upwards of six hundred savings banks in the United Kingdom, and the aggregate deposits amount to £35,000,000, representing about 1,400,000 separate accounts. This increase, great as it is, would, no doubt, have been still more remarkable if the confidence of the working classes in the security of their investments had not been rudely shaken by the frequent discoveries, in the years following upon 1847, of extensive frauds on the part of the managers or actuaries. By 1857 the admitted losses amounted to £229,482, to meet which £86,210 had been subscribed in various quarters, leaving a balance of £143,272 to fall upon the depositors. But the magnitude of the evil cannot be adequately expressed in figures. The Government was legally responsible for the safe

custody of all money paid over by the trustees of the savings banks to the National Debt Commissioners; but neither the Government nor the trustees were responsible for the money actually received. Unfortunately, however, a belief had grown up that the Government guarantee attached to all deposits from the moment they were paid into the bank. Nor was this by any means a vulgar error. Mr. Scratchley quotes several remarkable instances of the extent to which it was shared by persons who might have been expected to be better informed. Thus Mr. G. R. Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation," had stated:—"The savings banks can never involve those who there deposit their savings in any risk or expense: the safety of the money is guaranteed by the State;" a writer in *Chambers's Journal* had said:—"Remember this, that, as soon as you place money in a savings bank, you become, by the possession of your deposit-book, the creditor of the nation;" and the Commissioners of National Education for Ireland had been instructing all their scholars in their "Book of Lessons":—"When a poor man deposits his money in a savings bank he is then one of the Government creditors, and receives his share of the taxes." We cannot wonder, therefore, that the working classes, influenced by this misconception, and smarting under recent losses, too often accused the Government of being an accomplice in the fraud, or that, for the twelve years subsequent to 1848, the aggregate increase of the annual receipts of savings banks was only seven-and-a-half per cent. of what it previously had been.

Even apart from these drawbacks, the system of savings banks furnished a very inadequate medium of investment for the resources of the industrial classes. Fifteen counties in the United Kingdom, and one hundred and fifty towns with a population of more than ten thousand, were altogether without them; and it was the consideration of this deficiency, added to the difficulty of making the trustees liable to the depositors, which enabled Mr. Gladstone in 1861 to obtain the consent of Parliament to the establishment of "a Government Savings Bank, of which the centre should be the National Debt Office, and the agency the Post Office,"—a plan which had been proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Whitbread as long ago as 1807, and suggested by a writer in the *Quarterly Review* in October 1827. By this admirable measure deposits may be paid in at money-order offices, the receipt of the Post-Office officials constituting a Government security for principal and interest. The number of Post-Office savings banks already opened is about 2500; so that, by this single Act, the opportunities for investing small savings have been multiplied fourfold. The poor have already shown their appreciation of the benefits by making deposits to an amount of more than £3,500,000.

Mr. Whitbread was the precursor of Mr. Gladstone in respect of another proposition not less important than the one of which we have been speaking. His Bill of 1807 had for its object the creation, not only of a Government Savings Bank, but also of a Government Assurance Office. This latter end has been in part attained. By an Act passed in 1853, consolidating and amending two previous statutes on the same subject, the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt were empowered to grant deferred annuities of not more than £30 in consideration of a payment either in one sum or in yearly instalments, and also to contract for the payment of a sum of money on the death of any person who should at the time of effecting the assurance also purchase a deferred annuity. These measures have had, however, but little effect, and the whole annual payments since the passing of the earliest Act in 1834 have only been £177,644. There are two obvious reasons for this failure. Payment by annual instalments is, for the working classes, almost an impossibility. Their money comes in weekly; their savings are made weekly; and their investments, if

they are to be regular, should be weekly also. It would be too hard a trial to most working men to keep money by them for a year, with only the prospect of then having to put it for the present altogether out of their own power. The connexion of assurances with annuities is equally mischievous. The two kinds of investment are rarely resorted to by the same persons. A man will make his choice between a provision for his own old age or for his family in the event of his death; but he will scarcely have either the means or the wish to do both. In the Government Annuities Bill of 1864 Mr. Gladstone has abolished both these restrictions. The purchase-money of deferred annuities, and the premiums on a policy of assurance, may be paid in smaller instalments and at shorter periods, and an assurance may be effected without purchasing an annuity at the same time. The advantages which the great assurance societies afford to the wealthier classes are thus for the first time brought within the reach of working men. The precise benefits which the Act will afford them cannot be ascertained until the official tables have been issued fixing the times and amounts of the payments required for assurances and deferred annuities respectively; but it has been estimated that a payment of sixpence a week, begun at the age of twenty-five, will ensure an annuity of from 5s. to 7s. a week from the age of sixty-five; and Mr. Adler, in his able paper read before the Society of Actuaries, calculates that a similar sum, beginning at the same age, will secure £54. 12s. at death; while a monthly payment of 3s. 8d. during the whole of life, or of 4s. 2d. until sixty, will secure £100. It is to be regretted that the Bill should fix 2s. as the minimum sum to be received at any one time. In many cases this will represent the savings of four weeks; and we are afraid it will be often found that, by the time the third and fourth sixpences have been got together, the first and second will have made to themselves wings.

If we had been writing three months since, it would have been necessary to defend this measure against all kinds of misconceptions. We might have argued that, by enabling the people to help themselves to some purpose, the Government was encouraging self-help rather than superseding it; that the nation has a direct and obvious interest in keeping down the number of persons who derive their subsistence from the poor rates; that Government competition will only be injurious to those assurance companies whose position is radically unsound; and that, as far as the better class of friendly societies are concerned, they will be only benefited by the withdrawal of a class of business for which they have not the requisite machinery. But all this would now be labour thrown away. The Bill was sent to a Select Committee; and, whilst there, it has been fortunate enough to silence every opponent, and at the same time to escape all mutilation. The Committee has simply saved the Commissioners some trouble by undertaking to frame several of the regulations, which would otherwise have been drawn up by the officials. It is a beautiful instance of the force of truth. All that the Bill wanted was to be understood; and, as this was just what some members could not or would not do in the House of Commons, it was fortunate that its opponents should have themselves proposed to make the attempt afresh in the peaceful seclusion of a committee-room. We congratulate them most sincerely on their success; but we can fancy Mr. Sheridan murmuring plaintively to himself: "I brought ye to curse Mr. Gladstone, and, behold! ye have blessed him altogether."

Let the success of the Government Annuities Bill be as complete as it may, a wide field of action will still remain open for friendly societies. Maintenance during sickness is so obvious and immediate a necessity to working men that it comes home to many who would never dream of looking forward to old age, and still less of making any provision for their families after their own

death. Nothing, however, can well be more unsatisfactory than the condition of many—we may almost say of the majority—of the associations which profess to effect this object. They appear to be infected with almost every vice to which such organizations can be supposed liable. Their management is inefficient, their books badly kept, their funds suffered to lie uninvested. The members' contributions are generally quite inadequate to secure the fulfilment of the society's promises, and they have "apparently been calculated not so much by a consideration of the value of the risks incurred, as by the desire to frame a scale of subscriptions which, from its liberality, would be sure to become popular." Although the chances of sickness increase with every year of life, the payments are often the same whatever may be the age of the member; and consequently, as the original subscribers grow older, younger men are less and less inclined to join the society. The contributions diminish as the calls on them become more numerous, until at length they prove wholly insufficient for the increasing strain to which they are subjected. And the multiplication of small associations is in itself an evil. Without a large body of members it is impossible to secure a fair average of results; and many societies are ruined simply because they are formed on too small a scale to give the general laws on which their calculations are based a fair chance of coming out true. To all these defects must be added the general, and often, in the absence of working men's clubs, unavoidable practice, of holding their meetings at the public-house—a system which implies the regular sequestration of a certain portion of the society's income for the benefit, not of its sick members, but of a healthy landlord. Fortunately the dissolution of a friendly society, the operations of which are restricted to sickness, does not entail any of those lamentable results which are involved in the failure of an assurance office. The year's subscriptions are only designed to guarantee relief during the year's sickness; so that, in the event of the society becoming bankrupt, the loss will only fall on the members actually sick during the period intended to be covered by their last payment. But any defects in the working of such associations act as a bonus on improvidence; and, although the difference of local conditions and the impossibility of preventing fraud must probably make it impossible for Mr. Gladstone to embrace in his wise and beneficent reforms the establishment of a Government Friendly Society, it is most desirable that some kind of official inspection should be introduced which would secure the safeguards of scientific accuracy at least to such associations as choose to avail themselves of the benefit. D. C. L.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CHURCH.

1. *The Three Pastorals.* (*Edinburgh Review.*)
2. *Baptismal Regeneration;* a Sermon, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
3. *A Charge,* by the Ven. John Bartholomew, M.A., Archdeacon of Barnstaple.
4. *A Charge,* by Edward Bickersteth, D.D., Archdeacon of Buckingham.
5. *The Final Court of Appeal in Causes affecting the Doctrine of the Church of England.* A Letter, on the Best Mode of Amending the Present Law, by Lord Lyttelton.
6. *Religious Liberalism.* A Charge, by R. C. Coxe, M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne.
7. *An Answer to the Infidels.* A Charge, by W. J. Philpotts, M.A., Archdeacon of Cornwall.
8. *The Eternity of Future Punishment, and the Place which this Doctrine ought to hold in Christian Preaching.* Two Sermons, by George Salmon, D.D., F.R.S., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin.
9. *Pentecostal Fear.* A Sermon, by the Rev. John Keble, M.A., Vicar of Hursley.

THE Dean of Westminster evidently does not intend to speak his mind less freely from the cloisters of his Abbey than he did as a chivalrous combatant at Oxford. He

has followed up his famous article on "Essays and Reviews" by another in the new number of the *Edinburgh*, in which the history of the agitation occasioned by that volume is brought down to the present moment. Dean Stanley discusses the trials of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, the two judgments, the Oxford Declaration, the Pastorals of the Archbishops, the debates in Convocation, the address of thanks for the Pastorals, and, lastly, the relation of Anglicanism, as defined by the judgment, to the Church of Rome. This spirited and masterly paper will at once take the foremost place on the Liberal side of the controversy.

Of course one of the points on which the Dean of Westminster animadverts is the league between the Tractarians and the Evangelicals. In order that a common enemy may be anathematized, the mutual invectives of the two great parties in the Church are for the moment silenced. Calvinism appears to be no longer heretical, Baptismal Regeneration no longer soul-destroying. But Mr. Spurgeon is determined that the Evangelical conscience shall not, if he can help it, be put completely to sleep. He has just preached a sermon, which has been widely circulated through the post, denouncing most vehemently the "unhallowed confederacy" between believers in Faith and believers in Baptism. He may not succeed, perhaps, in disturbing the Evangelical mind in proportion to the loudness and bitterness of his accusations. He makes it out that the great struggle of his life, his "Armageddon," is to be against the Evangelical clergy. This is what he says of them—"For clergymen to swear or say that they give their solemn assent and consent to what they do not believe is one of the grossest pieces of immorality perpetrated in England, and is most pestilential in its influence, since it directly teaches men to lie whenever it seems necessary to do so in order to get a living or to increase their supposed usefulness." Mr. Spurgeon may not persuade any clergyman to secede; but he will probably make many good men feel uncomfortable in an enforced reticence as to High-Church errors, and help in some degree to break up the singular alliance cemented by a common belief in the infallibility of the Bible and in the endless torments of the world to come.

The disappointment occasioned by the judgment has naturally taken shape in complaints as to the constitution of the court by which the judgment was given. To many it seems an axiomatic truth that spiritual causes should be tried by spiritual persons, and that lay judges should have nothing to do with questions of doctrine. Archdeacon Bartholomew wishes "that we could see that the mind of the Church might be expressed through Convocation." Functionaries of the State, he considers, are misled by "a natural tendency to freedom of thought in all matters connected with civil government." But, if this desire for a purely spiritual court of judicature prevails at all generally amongst the clergy, it only illustrates what the Bishop of London said courageously in the House of Lords last week, that "too great weight ought not to be allowed to the opinion of the clergy." In another Charge, however, a different view is expressed. Archdeacon Bickersteth admits, "The Crown must of course act through its advisers, and it would be scarcely possible to desire anything better than that appeals in ecclesiastical causes which affect the temporalities of the clergy should be heard by those distinguished laymen who compose the Judicial Committee. Lay judges and high officers of the State, persons accustomed by education, habit, and experience to weigh evidence minutely and impartially, would seem of all others the best advisers of the Crown in such appeals." But the Archdeacon holds that it would be better to separate the spiritual entirely from the lay element in the judicial court of appeal, and to call upon the lay judges to take the opinion of the provincial Convocations in matters of doctrine. This

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scheme is recommended by Mr. Joyce, and it has also been adopted by Lord Lyttelton, with this exception, that Lord Lyttelton would prefer the Bench of Bishops to Convocation as a court of reference. "The Judicial Committee, consisting wholly of lawyers, should decide absolutely on its own judgment; but, also on the analogy of other cases, it should inform that judgment in matters of theology or scientific doctrine, by obtaining the opinion of what may be called *spiritual experts*." (Lord Lyttelton's Letter, p. 19.) This seems a very moderate view, but it may be doubted whether such a scheme would work advantageously. It would revolutionize the whole position of an English clergyman if he were made liable to be tried in a court, not by the standard of the formularies, but by the standard of what is scientifically true in theology. At present, the Court has two questions, or rather three, to consider, (1) What is the fair interpretation of the formularies? (2) What is the fair interpretation of the defendant's language? (3) Do the formularies and the passages indicted, fairly interpreted, agree or not? It is difficult to say which of these questions should be referred by the court to the Bishops or to Convocation. To refer any of them would be to abdicate the real responsibility in the trial. And it would be an unseemly result that a temporal court should ask an opinion of a spiritual court, and then give an opinion of its own directly counter to that which has been asked. If, however, the lay judges are not to ask the Bishops how a certain document or proposition is to be construed, but what, in their opinion, is sound doctrine, then the Bishops are evidently made into a legislature for enacting new articles, which the judges must either sanction by their judgment or set aside as unauthorized.

The other two Charges on our list are not of a character to invite criticism. Apparently, good sense and good manners diminish with the increase of distance from the metropolis. The Archdeacon of Lindisfarne thinks it decent to refer in this way to the appointment of Mr. Jowett to the Professorship of Greek: "The Sovereign, bound, as Defensor Fidei, by a like solemn vow with ourselves, appoints to a most important chair a forsworn Priest." The denunciations of Religious Liberalism throughout his Charge are in the same uncompromising tone. Archdeacon Coxé takes his stand with the *Church and State Review*, and proclaims reform to be but the beginning of destruction. The Archdeacon of Cornwall does not limit himself to censure and warnings. He enters the arena against "the Infidels" with cheerful and amusing confidence. He apologizes for condescending so much; but, "sooth to say, where the enemy leads, if we are to meet at all, there must I needs follow." So, plunging at once in *medias res*, in his first paragraph he charges "Lyell and Colenso" with gross and incredible ignorance on a geological matter of fact. "You, my reverend brethren, are well aware that our three rogation days derive their origin from this catastrophe in Languedoc and Auvergne, Bishop Mamertus of Vienne having begged the Church's prayers for the removal of the fearful visitation, in the form of volcanic eruptions, that had befallen those districts; which occurred not, as Lyell and Colenso state, ages before the Noachian deluge, but in the years of our Lord 558 to 560." Archdeacon Philpotts has a short and simple way of arguing with the Infidels. Thus, to one who questions the accuracy of any statement in Scripture, he says, "Our blessed Lord has set His seal to both Testaments, Old as well as New; and how then can we doubt the truth of one without impugning also that of the other?" And he would probably be astonished at our ignorance in asking what he means by our Lord having "set His seal" to either of the Testaments. It is an easy task to this Archdeacon to convict Lyell and Darwin of ludicrous ignorance, each in his own department. "Flints," he says, "as any one who will take the trouble to traverse the Dorset Downs may

discover for himself, are of all sorts of shape and size." Darwin is too "futile" to be gravely argued with. It is to be hoped that, in future, those who appoint Archdeacons will be careful, for the credit of the Church, whom they select.

In the Dean of Westminster's article in the *Edinburgh* attention is called to the absence in modern sermons of those statements concerning future punishment which were at one time a great staple of pulpit exhortations. From this absence he infers that few clergymen heartily believe in what is so rarely affirmed. The inference will be denied, but the fact from which it is drawn is undeniable. Dr. Pusey and others are urging that this is a fault which ought to be corrected; that our pulpits ought again to resound with proclamations of the growing, never-ending wickedness and misery in store for those who die impenitent. Dr. Salmon, of Trinity College, Dublin, in his Two Sermons, takes another view of a preacher's duty. He thinks the doctrine of a hopeless future is true and probable, but that it is right not to bring it forward in sermons. The Apostles, he says, manifestly refrained from presenting it; it appeals to low motives; it eclipses the love of God; it alienates modern sensibilities; finally, it is ineffectual for the very purpose for which it is thought necessary, and does not drive men to repentance. All very good arguments; but Dr. Salmon will be regarded by his fellow-believers as a lukewarm and even dangerous ally.

Mr. Keble's Sermon on Pentecostal Fear is directed against those "bad developments which appear to him to culminate in the two recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." It is his object to vindicate the place of Fear amongst the motives under which men are to live; and there is much that is solemn and impressive in what he urges. But it is a main part of his position that the Pentecostal gift of inspiration was permanent. "The miracle of Pentecost" he maintains "to be really though invisibly continued in the Church." "The real issue in the great controversy . . . I take to be, Whether, believe it or not as men please, their standing as Christians be not indeed 'on holy ground.'" It is strange that Mr. Keble did not reflect how much he is at one, in maintaining the continuance of Pentecostal inspiration, or "the miracle of Pentecost," and in condemning the view which regards it "as a manifestation vouchsafed for a time only, by way of outward credentials," with those who have held the language concerning the inspiration of the Bible which he denounces so strongly. It is his own party which makes inspiration so exceptional, and insists so rigorously on isolating "miracles" from the ordinary life of the Church. Mr. Keble's own language—that "he [any clergyman], and every one whom he meets, has the Holy Spirit within him," and that "to be members of the Holy Catholic Church is to be, literally, in a supernatural state, to live among miracles not the less real, because they are invisibly wrought"—would assuredly, if it had occurred in the Essay of Dr. Williams or of Mr. Wilson, have been selected by the prosecution for censure, as tending to discredit the reality of Inspiration and of Miracles. It is particularly gratifying to find in a manifesto of the venerable author of "The Christian Year," not shallow and insolent cavils, but a deep and reverent confession of a truth upon which both he and those from whom he differs may stand together.

NOTICES.

Manual of Salmon and Trout Hatching; or, an Explanation of the Fish-Hatching Apparatus at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, the South Kensington Museum, Zoological Gardens, &c. By Frank Buckland, M.A., M.R.C.S., F.Z.S., late Assistant-Surgeon Second Life Guards. (Tinsley Brothers. Pp. 36.)—It is only within the last few years that the natural history of the salmon has been ascertained in this country. Fifteen

years ago the theories which were propounded in such papers as *Bell's Life*, which was the great authority then, were of the most random and opposite kinds; and even yet there are many Irish fishermen who believe that the grilse and the salmon are two distinct fishes—the one never growing into the other, but always retaining its separate individuality. The experiments of Mr. Buist of Perth have settled the point; but, when the grilse is of considerable size, say 10 lbs., it requires a very practised eye, indeed, to distinguish it from a salmon of a similar weight. We should like Dr. Buckland to try his hand in pointing out the difference in such a way as would enable amateurs to know the one from the other. The revival of pisciculture is due, as is generally known, to the French; and such knowledge as our English naturalists have acquired of the salmon has been gained from them through the Scotch. The fishermen of the North very soon saw the importance of what their French neighbours were about; and such men as Buist or Perth, Young of Invershin, Dunbar of Brawl Castle, and others, verified for themselves by actual experiment many of the most interesting facts connected with the natural history of the fish. From such practical sources did "Ephemera," the late Mr. Fitzgibbon of *Bell's Life*, Mr. Francis of the *Field*, and other popular writers on the subject derive their information; and, though last, by no means least, we have the indefatigable Mr. Buckland, with his excellent manual of "Salmon and Trout Hatching." Our readers will understand the immense importance of this new art by one simple fact from among many; and it is this—that the French Government finds it cheaper to allow the people to take the salmon in what we should call the close season—when, of course, they have simply to lift the fish out of the water—and to replenish the rivers, which this exhaustive mode of fishing would very soon render entirely barren, with new fish from the establishment at Huningue, rather than incur the expense of paying for watchers. Another reason is, perhaps, that, were the French people not allowed to take the salmon in the close time, they would never be able to catch them when the fish were healthy and vigorous. It must surely be a lack of what we call patience and perseverance which thus hinders the French from becoming successful fishermen: it can never be want of manipulative dexterity. They will make a dainty dish to set before a queen, or even an emperor, out of a kelt as black and ugly as Erebus; but the art of sticking and landing a fish when it is silver-bright and beautiful is entirely beyond them. Mr. Buckland, then, has given us a manual of salmon-hatching containing all on the subject which is worth knowing—which knowledge, with our own admirable fishing-appliances and careful guarding of the rivers, ought to make the island of Great Britain the finest salmon country in the world. The joint labours of the Commissioners of Sewers and of such men as our author will one day, and that day at no distant date, render the Thames worthy once more of the poetic appellation of limpid and silvery; and the king of fish will be landed, as in our grandfathers' time, fair, plump, and appetizing on the shores of Lambeth.

John Calvin: a Tercentenary Memorial. By Alexander Thompson, M.A., of Manchester. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Pp. 40.)—"THE following essay," says an introductory note, "was prepared at the request of the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and was read at the Annual Assembly of the Union in Poultry Chapel, London, May 13th, 1864." In spite of the strain of panegyric in which this pamphlet is written, there are many things in it which will strike those unfamiliar with Calvin and his special phase of the faith as forcibly put and not unably argued. We can scarcely do better for the author than by extracting the following passage, as much to show our readers what he believes to have been the results of Calvin's influence as for the purpose of exhibiting Mr. Thompson's style and manner:—"In the stream of that influence Eliot, and Hampden, and Cromwell received the baptism of their consecration: it enriched the fields of learning which were tilled by Owen; it glides along the pages of Matthew Henry; it was a fount of inspiration to Whitfield's soul, and, through him, of saving power to multitudes; it sparkles like heavenly dew on Cowper's garland; it springs fresh in the wells digged by Newton and Scott amid the arid deserts of formalism; it pours along rich and full in the track pursued by men like Fuller and Wardlaw; and, if we ask what gave birth to the holy zeal which overflowed

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in our missionary enterprise—that spiritual Nile which is destined to fertilize the earth—we shall find its source in those broad, deep, and glorious truths which for three centuries have been linked with the name of Calvin.”

Bell's English Poets. Shakespeare—Ben Jonson—Cowper. Vol. I. (Griffin & Co.)—A REISSUE of the series of English poets, carefully edited by Mr. Robert Bell, each with biographical memoir and occasional notes, critical and illustrative. Put forth in shilling volumes, this edition of the English poets cannot fail to become extensively popular; and we hope to see the series completed as it has been begun. The stores of lyrical and ballad poetry—in which, as Mr. Bell truly says, our literature is richer than that of any other country—which have been too much neglected by other editors of the collected works of our poets, are made a leading feature in the present series. Of the three volumes before us, the poems of Ben Jonson rank amongst our best lyrical poetry, but they are, to the generality of readers, comparatively little known, although few have excelled him in the description of country life, of rural scenery and its associations, and in the practical lessons of wisdom which his poetry conveys. A carefully-revised edition of the poems of Shakespeare was no less to be desired; whilst the poems of Cowper, here presented to the reader in the order in which they were written—the minor poems being chiefly autobiographical—are, perhaps for the first time, invested with their fullest interest to the reader.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. New Series, Volume III. Session 1862-63. (Liverpool: Adam Holden.)—THIS volume contains fifteen distinct papers, interesting to the naturalist, the historian, or the antiquarian. Among those interesting particularly to the historian and antiquarian are “On Virgil's Plough, as illustrated by a rude Implement in modern use in Spain,” by J. F. Marsh, Esq.; “Every-day Life of a Country Gentleman of Cheshire in the 17th Century, as shewn in the Private Expenditure Journal of Colonel Henry Bradshaw of Marple and Wybersleigh,” by A. Craig Gibson, F.S.A., Hon. Curator; “An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Henry Buckley,” by T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S., &c.; “Popular Rhymes and Proverbs connected with Localities,” Second Series, by A. Craig Gibson, F.S.A., Hon. Curator; “Local Chit-Chat of the ‘Forty-Five,’” by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L., President; “Original Letter, giving a contemporary Relation of the Death of Charles II.,” communicated by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, President.

Rienzi: Drame en Cinq Actes et en Vers. Par M. Théodore Karcher, Professeur à l'Académie Royale Militaire de Woolwich, et Examinateur à l'Université de Londres. (Paris and Brussels: Lacroix, Verboeckhoven, & Co.; London: D. Nutt.)—THE story of Rienzi, the Roman Tribune, has already formed the subject of at least one tragedy, and is familiar to most English readers through Bulwer's novel. It is from the latter work that M. Karcher, with perfect frankness, admits that he has derived the principal features, and many of the details, of a drama which we have read with considerable pleasure. There are energy and eloquence in many of the passages, and several of the lines have much epigrammatic force. But, unfortunately, the eloquence is rather that of oratory than of poetry. M. Karcher seems to us—so far, of course, as we can judge from this single book—to be deficient in the highest and most indispensable of poetical gifts—imagination. This shows itself in two ways: first in his general conception, and secondly in his treatment of details. Let M. Karcher study a play or “dramatic lyric” of Robert Browning, and he will see what we mean. He will find that that great poet has thrown himself into the age of the characters he has evoked, and, by the intense power of his imagination, thinks as they thought and speaks as they spoke. It does not seem to us that the French Professor has done this. Many of the speeches and sentiments of the personages in “Rienzi” belong far more properly to the period of the French Revolution than to the Rome of the fourteenth century. “Affranchir le genre humain” was not one of the objects the men of the Middle Ages had in view; nor were they in the habit of “preaching peace and progress,” or talking about “martyrs pour l'Italie et pour l'humanité.” The following lines would sound far more natural in the mouth of an *ouvrier* of 1848 than in those of a Roman artisan of the year 1354:—

“Non, non! pas de bourgeois!
Serons-nous allégés si nous changeons de poids?
La puissance appartient au peuple, aux prolétaires.
Plus de gouvernement et plus de dignitaires.”

A *vaillant penseur*, too, has a very modern ring. M. Karcher might answer that both the Tribune Rienzi and the Frenchmen of the Revolution habitually derived many of their ideas from Republican Rome. This would account for an analogy, but certainly not for an identity of sentiment. So much—and the instances might be multiplied—for the author's general inability to make his thoughts run in the channel of a different age. His want of imagination in matters of detail is shown in the comparative absence of striking images, apt similes, and happy illustrations. These are to the poet what colour is to the painter—almost the *sine quâ non* of his art; and poverty in this respect is a bad sign. We may add that the characters of the drama are very fairly drawn, and that the volume is dedicated to Victor Hugo:—

“Au tribun dans l'exil, à l'éminent poète.”

The last epithet sounds prosaic to our ears.

Rapport du Baron de Pfordten, Ministre de Bavière près de la Diète Germanique, sur la Succession dans le Schleswig-Holstein. Traduction. (Frankfort-sur-le-Mein: J. D. Sauerlaender.)

—WHEN King Frederic VII. died on the 16th of last November, two princes appealed to the Germanic Confederation for the possession of the vacant seat in the Federal Diet. These, as is well known, were Prince Frederic of Augustenburg and Christian of Glücksburg. The duty of examining their respective claims devolved on the Holstein Committee, who in turn requested the Bavarian Minister, Baron von Pfordten, to draw up a report on the subject. The result of a portion only of his labours is before us—that which relates to the “pretensions” of Christian IX. is not contained in this pamphlet. We have only that which refers to the “rights” of Prince Frederic and to the objections raised against his title. This way of putting the question points pretty significantly to the bias that has presided over the publication. Baron von Pfordten comes most decidedly to the conclusion that Prince Frederic of Augustenburg is the legitimate Duke of Holstein, and the Committee very naturally endorse his opinion. The report is apparently very learned, and may be consulted with advantage by those who take an interest in the legal aspect of this complicated question. We cannot recommend it as light reading. One of the learned Baron's arguments strikes us as strange—viz., where he derives comfort from the number of objections raised against Prince Frederic's title, because, says he, we are necessarily led to think that a claim must have been very just to resist the force of such numerous objections. Many foolish things might be proved by a similar process of reasoning.

The English Catalogue of Books, published from January 1835 to January 1863. Comprising the Contents of the “London” and the “British” Catalogues, and the principal (*English*) Works published in the United States of America and Continental Europe. With Dates of Publication in addition to the Size, Price, Edition, and Publisher's Name. Compiled by Sampson Low. (Low & Co.)—“THE English Catalogue of Books” forms a volume of 910 pages, besides seven introductory ones, and gives the title, size, price, number of volumes, publisher's name, and date of publication of 67,500 distinct works, being the English publications, importations of original American works, and Continental English books for the twenty-eight years from January 1835 to January 1863. The “London Catalogue” and the “British Catalogue” are now merged into this “English Catalogue.” When we take into consideration that Mr. Low, as the active manager of a large publishing house, can only have devoted a comparatively small portion of his time to the duty of supervision, we cannot but feel the more regret that some half-dozen men of like activity are not appointed as a staff of efficient cataloguers to our national collection. As all these 67,500 distinct works may naturally be supposed to be on the shelves of the British Museum, it would be a great boon to the frequenters of the Reading-room if copies of this “English Catalogue” were interleaved for their use, with all the necessary marks added in MS., so as to enable the attendants to find readily any of the works required. The chief feature of the present catalogue is the addition of the date to every title, indicating either when the work was first published or, if not originally published within the prescribed twenty-eight years, the date of the last edition within that period; indeed, in many instances both dates are given, as also the date when a reduction of the price first took place. In so large a list of title-pages, many of which, naturally enough, cannot have been taken from the

books themselves, there will be errors as to date; but, after all, in any future edition, we think Mr. Low would do well to affix the date of the first edition of every book of note which has made its first appearance within the given limit—books like Bailey's “Festus,” for instance, published in 1839, Mill's “Political Economy,” and numerous others—instead of the fluctuating date of a reprint. Frequenters to the Museum Reading-room are already greatly indebted to Mr. Sampson Low. His “Index to the British Catalogue from 1837 to 1855” is in everybody's hands, and is significantly known as “the youngest but most used book of reference in the Reading-room.” It is purposed, he tells us, at no very distant period, to continue this index from the latter period down to the end of 1863. These two works will make the books which publishers are compelled by Act of Parliament to place gratuitously on the shelves of the British Museum available to the general student without the trouble of consulting the cumbrous and often unsatisfactory Museum manuscript. In the Appendix, amongst other useful lists is, “APPENDIX D.: Books in the English Language, first printed in Continental Europe,” furnished by the Berlin firm of Asher & Co., who have lately also opened a house of business in Bedford Street, Covent Garden. This contains between 400 and 500 titles of books in almost every class of literature; but it nevertheless omits books of the greatest value, such, for example, as the brothers Schlagintweit's “Scientific Mission to India,” whilst giving the titles of others, printed but not published in Germany. We heartily congratulate Mr. Low on the completion of this most useful addition to English bibliography, a book of which no lover of our literature can fail to desire the possession.

The History of Scotland, from the Accession of Alexander III. to the Union. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, F.R.S.E. and F.A.S. In Four Volumes. (Edinburgh: Nimmo. Pp. 408.)—THIS popular edition of Tytler's famous History of Scotland appears in every way worthy of public favour. The text is carefully edited, and the type clear and easily legible. Up to the present time the book was within reach only of the wealthy, and scholars could consult it but in libraries. Now, however, it is within reach of all, and will form an admirable companion to the people's editions of Macaulay and Alison. The present volume (II.) opens with the coronation of John, Earl of Carrick, who assumed the name of Robert the Third, and closes with the despair and death of the luckless father of Mary Stuart.

Mr. Whitworth and Sir J. Emerson Tennent. From *Fraser's Magazine*. (Madden. Pp. 83.)—This is “The Story of the Guns,” or, rather, what the writer in *Fraser* had to say on the subject by way of criticism. To that article Sir J. Emerson Tennent adds some pages of his own, in which he reasserts the position he originally took up, and tries to answer logically and from documentary evidence whatever the critic had urged against him.

The Ophthalmic Review: a Quarterly Journal of Ophthalmic Surgery and Science. Edited by J. Z. Lawrence and T. Windsor. July. (Hardwicke.)—THIS number contains articles on a new ophthalmoscope, ophthalmic instruments, on the terms *sciera* and *sclerotica*, and others in addition to the quarterly retrospect. The journal is proving itself to be one of the most important of the recent additions to our quarterly scientific literature; and our English “eye-doctors” and their patients will, we doubt not, profit by it.

THE Autographic Mirror, No. II., contains an interesting letter of Goethe, with two sketches of him, a full-length figure by Thackeray, and a Dantesque bust by Bettina von Arnim. There are several royal autographs, and letters of Frank Smedley, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Strickland, and Clara Novello; also an unpublished sketch by Rowlandson.

WE have received the current number of the *Art Student*, which, we are glad to see, improves in its class of illustrations. The “Pickings from Pictures” ought to be a permanent department in the journal.—We have received the current numbers of the *Musical Monthly*, of the *Armourer*, and of the *Christian Spectator*, of the *Child's Commentator* (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder) and of the *Sunday School Teacher's Commentary on the New Testament*, by Eustace R. Conder, M.A. (Elliot Stock).

WE have received the May number of the *Southern Monthly Magazine*, published at Auckland, New Zealand, in which a new tale, “Once and Again,” is commenced, and which also contains an “Account of the Waikato Campaign of 1863-64,” by, we imagine, our old friend the Pakeha Maori, besides other interesting matter.

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The *Southern Monthly Magazine* now fairly represents the literary element of Auckland life, and, with this number, for the first time places the name of a London agent on its wrapper—Mr. George Street of Cornhill.

FROM Messrs. Waterlow and Sons we have, in a pamphlet form, accompanied by an excellent map of the Great Eastern Railway system, showing the proposed new line to the north of England, the communications with the docks, &c., *Statement of the Board of Directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company in reference to the Great Eastern Northern Junction Railway Bill.*

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALLIN (Rev. Thomas). Sermons on Biblical and Theological Subjects. Post 8vo., pp. viii—428. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. 6s. 6d.

ANNIE; OR, THE LIFE OF A LADY'S MAID. Comprising a full Description of all the Curious Occurrences, Intrigues, Amours, and Expedients of Fashionable Gay Life amongst the Aristocracy. Feap. 8vo., bds., pp. 316. *Vickers*. 2s.

ARNOLD (R. Arthur). History of the Cotton Famine, from the Fall of Sumter to the Passing of the Public Works Act. 8vo., pp. xiv—570. *Saunders and Otley*. 18s.

BABE AND THE PRINCESS (The), and other Poems for Children. By the Author of "I'd Choose to be a Daisy." Feap. 8vo., pp. 64. *Griffith and Farran*. 1s.

BALL (John, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., &c.). Central Alps, including the Bernese Oberland, and all Switzerland excepting the Neighbourhood of Monte Rosa and the Great St. Bernard; with Lombardy and the adjoining portion of Tyrol. Being the Second Part of the Alpine Guide. With Maps. Cr. 8vo., pp. xviii—502. *Longman*. 7s. 6d.; with Introduction, 8s. 6d.

BATTLE OF LANDOWNS (The), and other Poems. 8vo., sd., pp. 16. Bath: *Simms*. *Simpkin*. 1s.

BIBLE READINGS. Feap. 8vo., pp. viii—152. Edinburgh: *Edmonston and Douglas*. 2s.

BROCK (Mrs. Carey). Margaret's Secret and its Success. A Tale. New Edition. Feap. 8vo. *Seeleys*. 5s.

BROCK (Mrs. Carey). Sunday Echoes in Week-day Hours. With a Preface by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester. Sixth Thousand. Feap. 8vo. *Seeleys*. 5s.

CALL OF WISDOM (The); or, Warnings, Invitations, &c., of Holy Scripture. 31 Sheets, folio. *Macintosh*. 2s.

CHAMBERS (William, F.G.S., F.R.S.E.). History of Peebles-shire. Illustrated. Royal 8vo., pp. xii—557. *Chambers*. 31s. 6d.

CLISSOLD (Rev. Henry, M.A.). Lamps of the Church; or, Rays of Faith, Hope, and Charity, from the Lives and Deaths of some Eminent Christians of the Nineteenth Century. New Edition. Feap. 8vo., pp. xxii—432. *Rivingtons*. 5s.

COOPER'S CHART OF 187 MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS. 8vo. *Cooper*. 1s. 6d.

CUMMING (Miss). Lamplighter. New Edition. Feap. 8vo., bds. *Ward and Lock*. 2s.

DOWLING (Charles Hutton, C.E.). Series of Metric Tables, in which the British Standard Measures and Weights are compared with those of the Metric System at present in use on the Continent. 8vo., pp. xxxiv—124. *Lockwood*. 10s. 6d.

FENBY (Thomas). Dictionary of English Synonyms, Alphabetically Classified, with a brief outline of English Grammar; a Selection of Latin and French Quotations, with corresponding English Translations; a List of French and English Abbreviations, &c., &c. Second Edition, enlarged and improved. Feap. 8vo., hf.-bd., pp. xix—254. *Liverpool: Howell*. 3s.

FIRESIDE TALES FOR THE LITTLE ONES. By Aunt May. Illustrated. 18mo., pp. 144. *Macintosh*. 1s.

FORD (James, M.A.). Gospel according to St. Mark. Illustrated (chiefly in the doctrinal and moral sense) from Ancient and Modern Authors. Second Edition. 8vo., pp. 473. *Masters*. 10s.

GIBSON (Charles). Dangerous Connexions. A Novel. Three Volumes, cr. 8vo., pp. 906. *J. Maxwell*. 31s. 6d.

GIDLEY (Lewis). Morven, Devonshire Legends, and other Poems. Feap. 8vo. *Griffith and Farran*. 3s. 6d.

GRINDON (Leo H.). British and Garden Botany; consisting of Descriptions of the Flowering-Plants, Ferns, and Trees indigenous to Great Britain, with Notices of all Plants commonly cultivated in this country for use and ornament; preceded by an Introduction to Scriptural and Physiological Botany. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. xiv—860. *Routledge*. 12s.

HAYMAN (Henry, B.D.). Exercises in Translation from English Poetry into Greek and Latin Verse. 1. Greek Epic Hexameters; 2. Greek Iambics; 3. Latin Elegiacs; 4. Latin Hexameters; 5. Latin Lyrics. Cr. 8vo., pp. xxxviii—208. *Nutt*. 5s. Separately—Exercises, 2s. 6d.; Greek and Latin Translations, 3s.

HEIMANN (A., Ph.D.). Materials for Translating from English into German. Third Edition, corrected and augmented. 12mo., pp. viii—262. *Nutt*. 5s. 6d.

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INDIAN ARMY (The), and Civil Service List. July 1864. 12mo., sd. *W. H. Allen*. 6s.

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MACKENZIE (W. B., M.A.). Redeeming Love. Seventh Thousand. Feap. 8vo. *Seeleys*. 2s. 6d.

MANSON (John). Progressive Exercises in Spelling, including Spelling in Dictation. 18mo., sd., pp. 56. Glasgow: *Hamilton*. *Simpkin*. 4d.

MARSHALL (Emma). Lessons of Love; or, Aunt Bertha's Visit to the Elms. A Story for Children. Second Edition. Feap. 8vo., pp. 245. *Seeleys*. 3s. 6d.

MUSGRAVE (George, M.A., M.R.I.). Ten Days in a French Parsonage in the Summer of 1863. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. xxviii—550. *Low*. 16s.

McCOMB (William). Poetical Works. Feap. 8vo. Belfast: *McComb*. *Hamilton*. 6s.

NIVEN (Rev. William, B.D.). Victory over Death: a Practical Exposition of the Fifteenth Chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians. Second Edition. Feap. 8vo., pp. vii—210. *Hatchard*. 2s. 6d.

NOTES AND QUERIES. A Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, General Readers, &c. Third Series. Vol. 5. January—June 1864. Sm. 4to., pp. 558. *Office*. 10s. 6d.

RADECLIFFE (Noell). Sybilla Lockwood. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. ii—1075. *Hurst and Blackett*. 31s. 6d.

RANSAY (A. C., F.R.S.). Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain. Six Lectures to Working Men, delivered in the Royal School of Mines in 1863. Second Edition, with Map. Post 8vo., pp. vii—150. *Stanford*. 5s.

ROE (A. S.). Daughter's Love; or, the Star and the Cloud. By the Author of "I've been Thinking." New Edition. Feap. 8vo. *Ward and Lock*. 3s. 6d.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE OF ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION, FOR GENERAL READING. With Engravings. Vol. 24. New Series. Roy. 8vo., pp. 336. *Hall & Co.* 6s. 6d.

SHEAHAN (James Joseph). General and Concise History and Description of the Town and Port of Kingston-upon-Hull. Cr. 8vo., pp. iv—704. Beverley: *Green*. *Simpkin*. 10s. 6d.

SNOWDON CRYSTALS. Original Poems. By a Clergyman's Widow. Roy. 18mo., pp. ix—200. Cheltenham: *Edwards*. *Simpkin*.

SPEKE (Captain John Hanning). What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. With an Illustration and Map. 8vo., pp. x—372. *Blackwoods*. 14s.

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WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS AND OF SCOTLAND. Revised by Alexander Leighton. New Edition. Vol. 16. Feap. 8vo., sd., pp. 284. Manchester: *Ainsworth*. *Ward and Lock*. 1s.

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SHAKESPEARE'S TEMPEST. Edited, with Notes, by Rev. J. M. Jephson. Feap. 8vo. *Macmillan*. 3s. 6d.

VAUGHAN'S RAYS OF SUNLIGHT FOR DARK DAYS. 4th Edition. Feap. 8vo. *Macmillan*. 3s. 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. MURRAY'S list of announcements includes the following works:—"Travels and Adventures of Arminius Vámbéry," who was despatched by the Hungarian Academy on a scientific mission to the East in 1863-64, and, in the disguise of a Dervish, succeeded in traversing Central Asia from the Caspian to the Sea of Aral, through the Deserts of the Oxus, by Khiva, Conrad, Bokhara, Samarcand, Karshee, Kirkee, Meimana, and Balk to Meshed: from notes made on the spot;—"The Modern Samaritans, and a visit to Nablous," by the Rev. John Mills;—"An Overland Journey from Pekin to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Bactria, Mongolia, Tartary, and Siberia," by A. Michie;—"Memorials of Service in India," from the correspondence of the late Major Macpherson, C.B., edited by his Brother;—"The History of the French Revolution, 1789-1795," by Professor von Sybel of Munich; translated from the last edition by Mr. Edward Wilberforce;—"Ephemeris," by Lord Lyttelton;—"Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century who have commanded Fleets and Armies before the Enemy," by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L.; a companion to his "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century;"—Professor Kerr's "English Gentleman's House: being Practical Hints for its Plan and Arrangement;" containing descriptions of houses adapted to various ranks and fortunes, from the villa to the palace, with advice for the choice of site, the laying out of the family and domestic rooms, state rooms, bedrooms, nurseries, offices, stables, &c.; with models, calculation of cost, &c.;—"A History of Modern Europe; from the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks to the Close of the War in the Crimea—1453-1857," by Thomas H. Dyer; of which Vols. I. and II., from 1453 to the Peace of Westphalia, are ready; and Vols. III. and IV., from 1648 to the close of the Crimean War, are in the press;—Volumes VII., VIII., and IX. of "The Lives of the Judges, to the Reign of Queen Victoria," by Mr. Edward Foss;—"An Attempt to reconstruct the Early History of Mankind, from the Observation of the Phenomena of Civilization and the Development of Science and Art in the Lower Stages," by Edward Burnet Tylor, author of "Mexico and the Mexicans;"—Mr. Grote's "Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates;"—"The Music of the most Ancient Nations, particularly of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews," by Carl Engel;—Mr. George Street's "Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain;" from personal observations during several journeys through that country, illustrated with plans and views;—"A Practical Manual of Modern Warfare, for Officers of the Army and Volunteers," by Lieut.-Colonel P. L. Macdougall, author of "The Theory of War," and "The Campaigns of Hannibal;"—A Supplement to Robinson's "Biblical Researches in Palestine," "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," by Edward Robinson, D.D., late Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary, New York;—Dr. William Smith's "Classical and

Biblical Atlas of Ancient Geography," which has been some years in preparation, and is intended as a supplement to his Classical and Biblical Dictionaries;—and the following Handbooks of Travel:—"A Handbook for Paris," "A Knapsack Guide to Italy," "A Knapsack Guide to Norway," "A Knapsack Guide to the Rhine," "A Knapsack Guide to the Tyrol," and "A Knapsack Guide to the Pyrenees."

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. announce "The Judgment of Conscience, and other Sermons," by Archbishop Whately, to be published in a few days;—"A Lexicon, English and Greek, abridged, for the Use of Schools, from his 'English-Greek Lexicon' by the author, Charles Duke Yonge," as just ready; and, as on the eve of publication, "An English Grammar, specially intended for Classical Schools and Private Students," by Edward Higginson; and "History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest," by William Menzies, Resident Deputy Surveyor; with a Map and 20 Photographs by the Earl of Caithness and Mr. Bembridge of Windsor. They also announce, "Sight and Touch: an Attempt to disprove the received (or Berkleian) Theory of Vision," by the Rev. Thomas K. Abbott; with Illustrations.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press a "Modern French Reader," arranged progressively, and accompanied by a dictionary, chiefly etymological, by Mr. E. A. Oppen of Haileybury College. They have also in the press a new edition of "Sacred Latin Poetry," selected and arranged by the Archbishop of Dublin; a volume of "Brief Notes on the Greek of the New Testament, for English Readers," by his brother, the Rev. Francis Trench; and "A Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul," by Dr. Vaughan.

MESSRS. BELL AND DALDY are preparing for publication "The Customs and Traditions of Palestine compared with the Bible," from observations made, during a residence of eight years, by Dr. Ermete Pierotti; and a "Second Series of the Dublin Afternoon Lectures on English Literature."

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL & Co. will publish a new translation of Lucretius, by the Rev. H. A. Munro; a literal translation of Plato's Gorgias, by the Rev. E. M. Cope; and a reprint of Keat's "International Law," edited by Professor Abdy.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co. announce, with separate title, "The Critical Writings of Theodore Parker," edited by Miss Cobbe; a new edition of that lady's "Essay on Intuitive Morals;" "A Discussion on the Unity, Duality, and Trinity of the Godhead;" Mr. Edwards's "Libraries and their Founders;" and a "Second Series of the Biglow Papers."

MESSRS. TINSLEY BROTHERS have a new novel in the press, entitled "Denis Donne," by the author of "Sir Victor's Choice."

THAT national institution, as it may well be called, "Mudie's Library," is to be reconstituted on a new footing, as a joint-stock undertaking on the limited liability principle—Mr. Mudie remaining the chief proprietor and managing director, and three friends of his having already taken half of the remaining shares. An overture had been made to Mr. Mudie for the purchase of the library for the purpose of converting it into the property of a commercial company of the ordinary kind; but, on advice, Mr. Mudie declined the offer, and determined himself to form a company on the above method, the shareholders of which should be known as persons "taking an interest in promoting the circulation of the best literature."

MR. PURNELL, the Secretary of the Archaeological Institute, has requested us to mention that he would be much obliged and very thankful if any reader of our paper would communicate to him, within a day or two, the name of the possessor of Sir Walter Scott's MS. of "Kenilworth." Mr. Purnell's address is 1, Burlington Gardens.

GEORGE ELIOT'S "Romola" has been translated into German by A. von Metzsch, and published at Leipzig; and a translation of Miss Thackeray's "Elizabeth," by the same, has also appeared.

The *Realm* has ceased to exist: the number published on the 13th instant was its last.

THE Dramatic College Bazaar and Fair has been most successful this year, and all praise is due to the profession for the spirited manner in which it was got up and maintained. The Crystal Palace has seldom contained such a well-dressed crowd as it did on Saturday last, when 20,418 persons were present; and on Monday there were no less than 29,781 visitors there, when the fun was almost as fast and furious as in "Bartlemy Fair" of old.

THE Rev. William Conway, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Rochester, has been nominated to the canonry in Westminster

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Abbey, with the rectory of St. Margaret, Westminster, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Cureton. In his theological views he belongs to the Evangelical party in the Church.

WE have to announce the death of the founder of the Old Testament Prize at Oxford—the Rev. Edward William Grinfield, of Lincoln College, in his eightieth year. His principal works are: "The Crisis of Religion," 1811; "An Address to Protestants," 1813; "Reflections on Infidelity," 1817; "The Connexion of Natural and Revealed Theology," 1818; "Sermons on the Parables," 1819; "The Bulwarks of the English Church," 1820; "The Researches of Physiology," 1820; "Thoughts on Brougham's Education Bill," 1821; "The Doctrinal Harmony of the New Testament," 1824. Between 1827 and 1863 he produced nothing, being engaged on his "Novum Testamentum Hellenice," which cost him fifteen years' work at seven hours a day, and in which there are 40,000 quotations, showing the connexion between the Septuagint and the Greek Testament. In 1848 he published "Scholia Hellenistica," and in 1850 "An Apology for the Septuagint."

WE have to announce the death of M. L. Hachette, the head of the large publishing firm, at Paris, on the 8th instant, in his sixty-fourth year.

FRANCE and Switzerland have entered into a treaty of International Copyright.

M. FRANÇOIS-VICTOR HUGO has dedicated the 13th volume of his translation of Shakespeare to Garibaldi, and the Liberator has acknowledged the compliment by a letter of which we give the translation:—"MY YOUNG FRIEND,—The Victor Hugos have always a right to do what they like with my name, for they never will use it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vow that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is named—William Shakespeare. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself,—G. GARIBALDI. M. François-Victor Hugo, Guernsey."

THE most important event of the week in connexion with literature is the decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in the suit concluded on Monday last, by means of which Messrs. Sampson, Low, & Co., purchasers of the copyright of "Haunted Hearts," a book written by Miss M. S. Cummins, an American authoress resident in Canada, sought to restrain Messrs. Routledge from publishing the same work. Messrs. Routledge contended that Miss Cummins, as an American, had no claim to the benefit of the English law of copyright, though resident in a part of the British dominions. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley decided that, on principle, a foreigner publishing under the circumstances stated was entitled to the benefit of the Act; but, in the particular case before the Court, the assignment of the publishers was invalid from non-compliance with some technical points as to accuracy of registration. This decision is so favourable to American authors that it is likely to lead to the first publication in this country of most works of general interest by Americans, as thereby the copyright on both sides of the Atlantic will be secured to their authors.

IT is stated that a portion of the new volume of poems by the Laureate is composed in the Lincolnshire dialect. Mr. Tennyson is a native of Lincolnshire.

THACKERAY is to have a monument in Westminster Abbey, the Dean of Westminster having at once complied with the request of many men of letters and artists to be allowed to erect one. The monument to Sir Charles Barry, lately placed in the nave of the Abbey, consists of a large cross of brass, with inscription upon it, let into a black marble slab.

OUR paper-makers need have no fear of a falling-off of the supply of rags. Jute, hitherto all but waste, has now become the staple manufacture of Dundee; and, in less than five years, the consumption has more than doubled, being now 600,000 bales as the year's average, whilst the yarn is daily increasing in demand, as substitute for cotton goods. If jute is suited for this, it cannot fail to yield good pulp to the paper-makers also.

ON Wednesday last, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge commenced selling by auction the curious and valuable library of the late Mr. George Daniel of Canonbury Square, Islington. The sale will not conclude till the 30th instant. Lot 80, the collection of black-letter ballads to which attention was called in No. 80 of THE READER, was purchased by Mr. Lilly of King Street, Covent Garden, for £750; lot 36, the first edition of Walton's Angler, 1653, sold for £27. 10s.;

lot 42, the Strawberry Hill copy of Sir John Hawkins's first edition of Walton and Cotton, of 1760, with poor Ryland's plates, for £24. 10s.; lot 68, a very interesting volume of autograph letters (Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, Pope, Addison, &c., &c.), for £62; lot 214, Braithwaite's "Jus Potandi, or the Law of Drinking," for £11. 5s.; lot 215, his "Smoking Age; or, the Man in the Mist," for £5; and lot 216, his "Barnabee's Journal," first edition, for £13. 13s. The rooms were well attended and the lots keenly contested.

THE *Beilage* to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 178) gives "William Smith O'Brien," "Das Shakespeare Denkmal und die neueste Englische Literatur," "Kearsarge und Alabama," and "Eine Englische Geschichte;" the *Morgenblatt für Gebildete Leser* (No. 28), "Shakespeare's Königsdramen;" the *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes* (No. 28), "Die Sprachforschung und die Darwinische Theorie," and "Die alten Hölzernen Wälle Englands," und die neuen Panzerschiffe;" the *Unterhaltungen am Hauslichen Herd* (No. 28), "Die Mormonen," "Shakespeareana, III," and "Robin Hood;" the *Bremer Sonntagsblatt* (No. 27), "Die beiden Deutschen Shakespeare Gesellschaften;" the *Europa* (No. 29), "Triumph und Untergang des Merrimac," and "Londoner Polizeikosten;" the *Gartenlaube* (No. 28), "Ein patentirtes Gespenst," a sketch of London life; the *Berliner Revue* (No. 12), a sixth article on "Garibaldi in England;" and *Das Ausland* (No. 28), "Livingstone's neueste Entdeckungreise in Südafrika." The *Heidelberger Jahrbücher* (No. 24) has a long review of "The Geological Survey of Canada," and the *Literatur Zeitung* (No. 42) a review of Tennant's "Story of the Guns."

"LE MAUDIT" has reached a ninth edition in its original three-volume shape. Messrs. Lévy Frères advertise the seventh edition of Renan's "Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse," and the fifteenth of "Jésus."

THE first volume of an important work on the origin of the Drama has just appeared at Paris: "Histoire de la Comédie: Période Primitive; Comédie des Peuples Sauvages; Théâtre Asiatique; Origines de la Comédie Grecque: par E. Du Ménil."

THE poet and baker Reboul is to have a statue at Nîmes, towards which Lamartine, Reboul's model, has already subscribed 100 fr.

LAST Sunday a Papal Bull was read in the Cathedral of Nice, by which the Diocese of Nice is separated "for ever" from the ecclesiastical province of Genoa and united to the Province of Aix. The Bishop of Frejus, who read out the Bull, observed briefly by way of introduction, that the Emperor Napoleon III. had rendered extraordinary services to religion, and the Diocese of Nice had, after all, once belonged for fourteen centuries to the Gallican Church as part of the Province of Embrun.

"L'IDÉE des Nationalités, interprétée par Alexandre II., Napoléon III. et la Révolution," is the title of a pamphlet by T. Léonard.

BESIDES Truhn and Raymond's biography of Meyerbeer, we are promised another by G. Kastner in Paris.

A NOVEL, with the tendency to counteract Abbé X's "Religieuse" and "Maudit," is now running in the *Pays*, entitled "The Married Priest," by a M. Barbey.

THE rumour of the first volume of Napoleon's "Life of Caesar" having been finished and destroyed again is positively contradicted. The MS. is still being set up in the imperial library, and the type stands completely ready for the printing off as soon as the fiat shall go forth. It is, however, most rigidly guarded and under lock and key.

DEVINCK, the well-known French member and chocolate-manufacturer, is said to be nominated successor of Baron Haussmann, who has been appointed Minister of Public Works and Trade. When Devinck contested the election with Thiers, some Paris wit said, "Thiers has written his name upon the tablets of history, and Devinck his on the tablets of chocolate."

OF new philosophical French works we mention:—Alaux, "La Philosophie de M. Cousin;" Franck, "Philosophie du Droit pénal;" Odyse-Barrot, "Lettres sur la Philosophie de l'Histoire;" Janet, "La Matérialisme Contemporain;" Taine, "L'Idéalisme Anglais;" and, by the same author, "Le Positivisme Anglais."

INTERESTING French works recently published are—"Hugues Capet, Chanson de Geste, publiée pour la première fois d'après le manuscrit unique de Paris, par M. le Marquis de la Grange;" "Mémoires complets et authentiques du Duc de Saint-Simon sur le siècle de Louis XIV. et la

Régence, collationnés sur le manuscrit original par M. Chernel, et précédés d'une notice par M. Saint-Beuve;" and, Duval, "Les Colonies et la Politique coloniale de la France; avec deux cartes du Sénégal et de Madagascar, dressés par M. V. A. de Malte-Brun."

"QUEEN CRINOLINE," the well-known Paris farce, has now found its way into the Vienna Carlstheater, where it is said to "bring the house down" nightly.

THE receipts of the Grand Opéra at Paris during the last twelvemonth amounted to 1,420,910 fr.; of the Cirque Napoléon, to 1,248,557 fr.; Gaité, 1,074,087 fr.; Opéra Comique, 1,109,700; Porte Saint-Martin, 977,214 fr.; Théâtre Lyrique, 863,994 fr.; Gymnase, 771,653 fr.; Palais-Royal, 749,411 fr., &c. The smallest sum taken was at the Salle Raphaël—viz., 3165 fr. In *tantidies* to authors the Cirque Napoléon spent 143,003 fr.; the Opéra Comique, 131,538 fr.; Porte Saint-Martin, 115,701 fr.; Gaité, 112,047 fr.; Palais-Royal, 93,782 fr.; Théâtre Français, 90,219 fr.; Théâtre Lyrique, 86,337 fr.; the Grand Opéra, 85,406 fr. Thus, the Théâtre Français, the so-called first theatre in the world, takes, in this respect, only the sixth place; and the Great Opera, with its largest revenues, only the eighth. The smallest amount was paid to authors by the Salle Molière—viz., 325 fr. in all.

THE *Nation*, whose doom seemed sealed, is, after all, going to be continued. A capital of 300,000 francs was found at the last minute, and Léonie Dupont remains *rédauteur-en-chef*.

OF the forthcoming correspondence of Tieck we learn the following particulars:—It will be comprised in four volumes, and the editor is to be Carl von Holtei. The letters will form a continuous series, and stand in inner connexion with each other, because they will, each letter in its own way, show to posterity what Tieck, in his various relations as poet, scholar, critic, reader, man, friend, councillor, benefactor, &c., &c., has shown himself to three generations during his long and fruitful life. The collection comprises Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, Swedes, Danes, Germans, wise men, fools, statesmen, poets, politicians, naturalists, warriors, physicians, actors, women, girls, lost sons, and others." There are about 200 correspondents in all; among whom appear the following names: Arnim, Bettina, Brentano, Collin, E. Devrient, Görres, Goethe, Novalis, Hauff, A. von Humboldt, Immermann, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Otr. Müller, Oehlenschläger, Jean Paul, the two Schlegels, G. Schwab, Stagemann, Steffens, Varnhagen, Rahel, &c. Two volumes are to appear forthwith, and two more in October.

OF poetical effusions anent the German triumphs in Denmark, we have "Alsen Frei," by "Karl von Alsen," and "Das Lied von Düppel," by no less a poet than Emanuel Geibel. They cost only one silbergroschen each; and we learn from the bookseller's advertisement that they have been sold by the hundred thousand.

AN interesting work on the political movements in the northern coast of Africa is Locher's "Nach den Oasen von Laghuat."

C. WACHSMUTH has written a small book, called "Das alte Griechenland im neuen," in which he proves the futility of Fallmerayer's assertion that the Greeks of our day had no possible connexion with the historical Hellenic race, but were, one and all, of Slavonic origin. Wachsmuth particularly dwells on the extraordinary similitude of the customs of the present Greeks at marriages, births, and deaths with those of their classical ancestors, besides showing how surprisingly alike Neo-Greek legends, sagas, and fairy tales are to those of ancient Greece, if the influences of time and circumstances are taken into consideration.

DR. HEINRICH BRUGSCH, the well-known Egyptologist and Professor at the Berlin University, is shortly about to leave for the East, where he intends to reside in future. Some years ago he accompanied Herr von Minutoli, the Prussian Ambassador to Persia, as attaché. He was afterwards appointed assistant at the Egyptian Museum at Berlin.

DR. JOSEPH SCHAUERG has written "Symbolik der Freimaurerei," in three volumes.

BERGSON's "Eisenbahnbücher" for August will contain "Die sechs Heirathen Heinrich VIII." and "Aus dem Reiche der Todten."

THE "Library of the Germans in Rome," founded by Passavant, and fostered by Bunsen and others, appeals to booksellers, authors, publishers, and others to assist them by sending them books, since otherwise this very useful institution will perish speedily for want of means.

THERE has appeared: "Schleiermacher, das Leben Jesu: Vorlesungen an der Universität zu Berlin

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im Jahre 1832, aus dem handschriftl. Nachlasse und Nachschriften seiner Zuhörer herausg. von K. A. Rutenik."

A NEW comparative grammar of the "Germanische Sprachen," by Dr. Johann Kelle, has appeared. The author has been decorated with the Order of the Crown in Prussia, in recognition of the merits of his book.

BOEHNEKE has written "Demosthenes, Lycurgos, Hyperides und ihr Zeitalter, mit Benutzung der neuesten Entdeckungen, vornehmlich Griechischer Inschriften."

Of new military works, we have "Die Lehre vom Gefecht," by Rüstow; "Der Deutsch-Dänische Krieg in 1864," by a Prussian officer; "Militair-Schematismus des Oesterreichischen Kaiserthums," "Der Schleswig-Holsteinische Krieg," by Winterfeld; "Das bayerische Heerwesen der Gegenwart," &c.

THE Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin has held its annual festive meeting in commemoration of the anniversary of Leibnitz. The President, Mr. Trendelenburg, communicated a hitherto unprinted essay of Leibnitz which exists, in Leibnitz's own hand, in the "Royal Secret States-Archives," and, probably written for the Elector Frederic III. in 1700, contains proposals for the amendment of legislation and jurisdiction. This essay was found among the documents from which the "Kammergerichts-Ordnung" of 1709 was prepared. Müllenhoff and Rüdiger, the newly-elected members of the Academy, have made their inauguration speeches, to which the secretary replied. The prize-essays being disposed of, new themes being given, &c., Professor Haupt concluded with a speech "in memory of Jacob Grimm."

SCIENCE.

KIRCHHOFF ON LIGHT.

THERE are few more striking illustrations of the manner in which discoveries really arise than is incidentally afforded by Professor Kirchhoff's memoirs on Spectra, to the English translation of which, by Professor Roscoe, recently completed, we take this opportunity of calling attention.* Philosophers of the contemplative or metaphysical order have long striven to reduce the art of discovery to rules, which might be taught and acquired, and, if conscientiously followed, would ensure success; but, meanwhile, discoveries still continue to crop out exclusively in apparently the most unmethodical ways. The discoveries of Professor Kirchhoff are an instance in point; and they and others of contemporary date indirectly prove the similarity which the so-called Philosophies of Discovery of recent origin bear to the Poetical Arts of older date;—if ingenious, or the production of an original mind, like the Organon of Bacon, they will be read with pleasure, though with no other profit; but, if merely common-place, although painstaking, they might as well have remained unwritten. As, however, the study even of Horace's epistle has never been known to supply the want of that inspiration which distinguishes the poet from the verse-maker, so also the application of Bacon's or any other better rules will never serve the same purpose as the possession of that peculiar gift of divination which characterizes the real discoverer. There is thus quite as much practical, and a good deal more theoretical, instruction as to the way in which discoveries are made to be derived from attention to the actual history of discoveries, than to the speculations which have been put forth on the subject by logicians, even when retrospective; nay, the more instinctive popular apprehension of the matter, which has to bear out no theories, and reveals itself in such anecdotes as that relating to Newton and the fall of the apple, for instance, is much safer to follow than the opinions of speculative writers, who generally have to make out a case. As all mental genius, so also that of discovery seems to be incapable almost as much of theoretical analysis as of artificial acquirement; but, if there is to be any definition at all which may be given of either, it is, perhaps, simply that of a capacity of jumping at correct conclusions without going through the intermediate stages of reasoning, which are often difficult to unravel. By this power, let it be called imagination, intuition, or by any other name, the discoverer, by grace of Nature, makes his entrance into her secrets unopposed; to others she reveals

them but grudgingly and with delay. Yet, on the other hand, it is no less true that, for the mind to achieve such successes, it must not only be possessed of this nearly preternatural power—being at the same time alive to the occasions which call for its display—but other more common-place qualities are wanted besides. Here there would seem to be an opening for the prescription of rules by logicians; but, even in this more limited field, gifts of nature will generally prove more valuable than the possession of system. The tenacity and perseverance with which Kepler, for instance, applied himself to computation in view of corroborating by facts his notion of the necessary existence of simple laws relating to the motions of the planets, probably stood him in better stead, and was more conducive to his success, than would the application of the most perfect system of formulae devised for such cases by logicians. In like manner, the superior industry and mathematical skill of Newton, rather than the possession of higher logical training, caused him to reap where Hooke had but sown.

These and similar reflections, particularly that on divination as the primary source of discovery, almost forcibly arise in the mind upon reading the work of Professor Kirchhoff; for, whilst an exactly similar observation to that in which lies the origin of the more novel and striking part of his discoveries had been made long previously by somebody else, it had remained fruitless in the hands of its maker, and, except in the mind of one eminent thinker, had not given rise to speculation on the part of any other persons. Professor Kirchhoff, being led by other researches to institute a certain experiment, immediately seized upon the highly important consequences of the like observation which that experiment incidentally revealed. As, however, is often the case with persons possessing some great merit, who will nevertheless plume themselves principally upon the fame of some inferior achievement, Professor Kirchhoff seems inclined to rest his claims as a discoverer, not so much upon his experiments and the applications to which he has turned them, but upon the mathematical demonstration of a certain law from which, as he imagines, his practical discoveries are the necessary corollaries. As we consider this law incapable of supporting the actual discoveries with the least cogency, and to be untenable, moreover, in point of analysis, notwithstanding that it has been generally acquiesced in, we shall adduce the proofs of these allegations before we proceed to mention in detail the important practical observations of Professor Kirchhoff, and to comment on their value in application.

The nature and operation of Professor Kirchhoff's supposed law will be best understood from the following extracts, taken from the first part of his memoir above quoted:—"Facts," the Professor says, "would appear to justify the supposition that each incandescent gas diminishes by absorption the intensity of those rays only which possess degrees of refrangibility equal to those of the rays which it emits. . . . We learn how far this supposition is correct by help of a theorem which I have enunciated, and believe to be of great importance. The theorem considers rays of heat in general; not merely those rays which produce an impression on the eye, and which we therefore call rays of light. . . . In this theorem, however, I suppose that the bodies only emit rays in consequence of the temperature to which they are heated, and that all the rays which are absorbed are transformed to heat; thus the phenomena of phosphorescent bodies are excluded from consideration. From this theorem it follows that an incandescent gas [besides other qualities, possesses also that to exert upon rays] an absorption which increases according to the degree of brightness of this colour in its spectrum" (p. 16, first part, English translation). To this passage a number of objections may be urged, which, for the sake of clearness, we shall advance in a certain order. (1.) We do not understand what Professor Kirchhoff means by saying that, in order for his law to apply, it must be "that all the rays which are absorbed are transformed to heat." To use an expression of his own, these words of the Professor "convey no meaning as they stand. They become, however, intelligible if we suppose" what follows. The pointed exclusion of phosphorescent bodies does not allow us to suppose that the Professor in what he says had in view those cases where absorption causes chemical or morphological changes; but, since phosphorescent bodies differ from other matter only in this, that they are capable of remitting in some cases the rays first absorbed by them in a visible state, whilst other bodies emit them in an

invisible state, we are driven to assume that the words "transformed to heat" mean "transformed to invisible rays." The reason why phosphoric bodies are excluded is apparent in another part of Professor Kirchhoff's memoir (p. 38, first part of original), where stress is laid upon the fact that phosphoric substances, according to Professor Draper, become luminous at temperatures, independent of rays incident from a distance, at which the metals remain dark; whilst, according to the law in question, as interpreted by its author, all substances should become luminous at the same temperature. We shall presently show that this does not at all follow; but it is more important to observe that, if it did, other exclusions from the operation of the law would be necessary besides that of phosphoric bodies. For, taking gases to which Professor Kirchhoff's reasonings specifically apply as our standard substances, it is well known that they remain dark at temperatures at which metals become luminous—a fact which is scientifically proven by an interesting experiment of Th. Wedgwood in the Philosophical Transactions for 1792 (p. 271). Hence, upon the same plea which warrants the exclusion of phosphoric metals being taken as the standard to go by, the metals themselves must be excluded, if, as we more justifiably may, we take the gases for standard. It will not do to object to this, as in another passage the Professor seems inclined to think (see same page as above), that the gases may be luminous at the same temperatures with the metals, but that their light may be so much fainter as to be practically imperceptible; for the same argument would then also apply to the metals as compared with phosphoric bodies.* The exclusion of the latter from consideration is all the more unjustified, as among them are found substances which exhibit in an eminent degree the same quality which Professor Kirchhoff has observed in gases, and which he strives to subordinate to his law—the quality, that is to say, to emit, when self-luminous, such light as they are capable of principally absorbing when it is otherwise incident upon them. So early as the year 1852, Professor Stokes showed that uranium compounds and other fluorescent substances exhibit this phenomenon (see the Phil. Trans. of that year, particularly p. 519); and these are, in fact, the only instances in which solids and liquids have shown this quality in a manner as striking as it has been observed later in gases. Altogether, Professor Kirchhoff's views on phosphorescence are strangely behind the times; he speaks of phosphoric in one place (p. 23, first part of original) as "light-suckers, which after the emission of the light which they have received lose their luminosity." These were the views of bygone centuries; the researches of our own, which are owing to some of the most eminent philosophers living, have taught us very different notions. But, without insisting on these, we would only ask, What difference is there between the cessation of luminosity of phosphoric matter a certain time after the removal of the exciting rays, and the cessation of the emission of light on the part of incandescent matter—as it is called by cooling—consequent upon the lapse of the exterior radiation by which such incandescence may have been produced? More than that, there is reason to believe that the phenomena observed by Professor Kirchhoff in incandescent gases are much more nearly related to phosphorescence than to ordinary incandescence, so far as there is any difference between the two. 2. The Professor says, further, in a passage which virtually belongs to the above (p. 38, first part of original), "that all bodies" (the italics are the Professor's) "must begin to give out rays of a given wave-length at the same temperature" in consequence of his law. Now the law so frequently referred to is simply this, which it requires no particular knowledge of mathematics to comprehend. Let E represent the emissive power of a given substance for a particular ray at a particular temperature, A its absorptive power relative to the same ray and at the same temperature; then will E divided by A be equal to e , where e represents a magnitude independent of the nature of the substance considered, but involving the wave-length or refrangibility of the ray and the temperature above mentioned (p. 36, first part of original). It is evident by means of this formula, which is supposed to be applicable to all substances whatever, that, if E have a finite value with regard to some substance in the case of a stipulated ray and a fixed temperature, it may nevertheless have no value or be equal *nought* in the case of some other substance, if but the corre-

* 1. Untersuchungen über das Sonnen-Spectrum, u. die Spectren d. chemischen Elemente. Von G. Kirchhoff, 2e Ausgabe. (Berlin: Dümmler, 1862.)
2. The same; 2er Theil. (Ibid., 1863.)
3. The same; English Translation, by Henry E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D.; 2 parts. (Macmillan & Co., 1862-63.)

* It might be urged, also, that the absence of emitted light in gases is explained by the concomitant absence of absorptive power; but, then, it is not proved that the absorptive power is not similarly absent also with metals.

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sponding value of A be similarly equal *nought*—a fact which has but indistinctly been mentioned by the Professor.* (3.) The Professor asserts (see above) that, as a consequence of his supposed law, the absorption of “rays of given colour by a gas increases according to the degree of brightness of this colour in its spectrum;” but we contend that no such inference can be derived from it. For, if the two particular values of E , say E_1 , and E_2 , referring to two different rays, be such that E_1 is greater than E_2 , (to use again words of the Professor’s), “the above [formula] proves that the proposition” that the corresponding values of A , say A_1 , and A_2 , must be in the same relation “is *possibly*, but not that it is necessarily true”—as all depends upon the corresponding values of e , concerning which nothing is known *from theory*. (4.) It is not distinctly stated by the Professor, but the inference has been generally drawn and is favoured by certain facts adduced in the work under review, that from his law it follows also that whatever ray be principally absorbable by a given substance at a given temperature will be absorbed in the same relative degree at all other temperatures. It would be easy to disprove this allegation from considerations similar to those last employed; but it will be preferable to show that the assertion is in direct contradiction to experiment. It was found by Professor Kirchhoff himself that the relative intensities of the different rays given out by the same incandescent gas at different temperatures are so variable, as to make sometimes the set of rays most brilliant at one temperature to be almost imperceptible at some other temperature. Now, if we relied upon the relative absorption of such a set of rays by the given gas as apparent at one temperature, in order to draw conclusions regarding their absorption at other temperatures—the absorption varying, as we have reason to conclude from experiment, though not from theory, proportionately to the intensity of emission—we should evidently come to contradictory conclusions, accordingly as we drew our inferences at the temperature where the set of rays under consideration is the most brilliant, or where it has nearly disappeared.

It will have become evident from what precedes that the law advanced by Professor Kirchhoff does not bear the construction put upon it by himself and others, and that, in reality, between it and his practical discoveries there exists no real connexion. But, as this law, if correct, would have importance in other respects, we deem it of consequence to show that Professor Kirchhoff’s analytical proof of it is not valid. A competitor for part of the honour of the Professor’s discoveries has justly observed of this proof that it “is so elaborate—*laboured* would have been the better word—that I fear it has found few readers”—which is probably the reason why its fallacies have not been hitherto detected. First, as to the assumptions which it has been found necessary to make for the purpose of the above demonstration. Though scrupling to assume the existence of substances capable of absorbing rays only of one definite refrangibility (p. 26, first part of original), the Professor has no hesitation in supposing the existence of substances *incapable of emitting any rays whatever*, and yet liable to assume every degree of temperature (*ibid.*, p. 24). Now such a hypothesis, in our opinion, is not merely unwarranted by experience, but it is like assuming the existence of matter without weight, but which yet is liable to be acted upon by gravity. As to the analytical processes themselves which subserve the ends of demonstration, we shall content ourselves with one single, but, we believe, important remark. The analytical deductions put forth by the Professor were suggested to him by observations made on gases, and to these, therefore, his calculations chiefly, if not exclusively, apply. Now, from the definition of the magnitude E given by the Professor (p. 24, first part of original), and from an observation recorded by him in one place (p. 15, trans.), which certain other observations (*ibid.*, p. 10) tend to corroborate rather than to weaken, it follows that the magnitude E in the case of gases is not only a discontinuous function of the wave-length, but that, in many instances at least, and probably in all, its values jump continually from *nought* to *infinite*, and *vice versa*. The integrals, therefore, employed in the demonstration and their differentiations are

totally inadmissible; moreover, the final result, expressed in the formula above quoted, loses in such instances all meaning independent of this latter circumstance, for the simple reason that E is either *infinite* or *nought*.

Having thus redeemed our pledge to show that Professor Kirchhoff’s law has not the value assigned to it by himself and others, nor is, in the case of gases at least, analytically proven, we shall proceed to the more grateful and somewhat shorter task of pointing out his real discoveries, which, we need not say, are of the highest importance, seeing the recognition which they have merited for their author. It had been known for a long time that particular substances, if brought into flames, imparted to the latter distinct colours, as it had been known also that the light of the electric spark, if analysed by the prism, exhibited lines separated by intervals which were different under different circumstances. One of the earliest statements to this effect is the following, taken from Dr. Young’s Lectures, and which we have not seen hitherto quoted:—“In light produced by the combustion of terrestrial substances,” Young says (vol. i., p. 438, edition of 1807), “the spectrum is sometimes still more interrupted; thus the bluish light of the lower part of the flame of a candle is separated by refraction into five parcels of various colours; the light of burning spirits, which appears perfectly blue, is chiefly composed of green and violet rays, and the light of a candle into which salt is thrown abounds with a pure yellow, inclining to green, but not separable by refraction. The electrical spark furnishes also a light which is differently divided in different circumstances (plate xxix., fig. 420).” Later, proposals had been made to render these facts subservient to chemical analysis; but they had never been reduced to system, nor had it been shown how far they might be relied upon for the discrimination of chemical elements under all circumstances. The first to found such a system were Professors Kirchhoff and Bunsen, who, having investigated these phenomena methodically, if not completely, found them answer in principle to the ends proposed. Consequently they, and more especially Professor Kirchhoff, began to draw maps and tables of the various lines belonging to the spectra of the different chemical substances when incandescent in their gaseous states—a labour involving great pains, but which almost immediately rewarded the authors, in the shape of the discovery of two new chemical elements. Other chemists subsequently made similar discoveries; and the method of chemical analysis by optical means, generally, seems to have greatly extended the nicety with which the smallest ingredients of compound substances may be detected. Ere, however, this method of so-called spectrum-analysis could be confidently relied upon, a number of questions had to be answered which the originators of the method had but partially, and some of them not at all, considered. Several of these questions have been put and inquired into, not altogether without damage to the trustworthiness of the proposed method, by Dr. Robinson, in a paper read before the Royal Society in June, 1862. We shall content ourselves in this place to allude only to a few of the more cardinal points, some of which have been left untouched by Dr. Robinson. (1.) As to the influence of the temperature of an incandescent gas on its spectrum. At first Professors Kirchhoff and Bunsen seem to have been inclined to the belief that the difference of temperatures involves no optical differences whatever, as long as the substances considered remained but the same. Later, however, Professor Kirchhoff himself has stated (p. 12, first part of trans.) that, although temperature has no influence on the *places* of the different lines, its influence on their *intensity* is so great as to give the spectra of the same metal totally different appearances at different temperatures. (2.) It had to be examined whether the spectra of compounds of the same metallic elements, to which the researches of the two Professors exclusively referred, were the same or not. Professors Kirchhoff and Bunsen originally affirmed that these spectra were entirely the same (see, e.g., foot-note to p. 14, first part of trans.) Later researches, however, seem to have established that the lines observed by the Professors belong in many cases to the *decomposed metallic elements*, which, at the high temperatures to which their compounds had been exposed, had become freed, and that various compounds of the same element, if they remain undecomposed, exhibit, as was to be expected, spectra which are totally different. (3.) It was necessary to show that the spectra of different substances possessed no lines in common at all, if they were simple,

and none but such belonging to a common element, if they were compound. This subject was not at first considered; but Professor Kirchhoff later convinced himself that such coincidences are not unfrequent on comparing the spectra of various metals—at least so far as the separation of really distinct lines by the most powerful instruments at command may be relied upon (p. 10, first part of trans.).

It will appear from the above statement that the method of spectrum-analysis is not totally free from objection; still, if used with caution as hitherto, it is undoubtedly of great practical, no less than scientific value. In this latter respect, there is a number of questions which are suggested by it, and the solutions of which involve points of the greatest importance in chemistry—as, for instance, the questions already adverted to of the relation between the spectra of elements and their compounds; of the possibility of the coincidence of lines without similarity of material composition; of the possibility of a multiplicity of lines not following the law of harmonics in the spectra of real chemical elements; and the like. Meanwhile, the attempt to found the method of spectrum-analysis on the part of Professor Kirchhoff has incidentally led him to another field of discovery into which we have now to follow him. It had been long known from experiments by Leslie (*Inquiry*, pp. 18–21), Ritchie (*Journ. Roy. Inst.*, vol. ii., pp. 305), and others, in a vague and general manner, and relatively to invisible rays only, that the greater power of emission of bodies for rays the greater was also their power of absorption. In his preparatory researches for the objects of spectral analysis, Professor Kirchhoff was accidentally led to observe that this proportion between absorption and emission, at least in the case of incandescent gases, applied to every individual species of rays taken by itself. Thus the rays emitted by flames containing soda are principally orange verging on green, and at the same time the flame could only absorb rays of the same precise colour. Hence, as the species of rays emitted by incandescent gases had been found to indicate their nature, the species of rays principally absorbed by them, or the dark bands which they produced in otherwise uninterrupted spectra—owing to the losses by absorption when but partially compensated for by the light of the gases themselves—might likewise be taken as a test of their chemical nature.

Now the spectrum of solar light is intersected by numerous dark bands, which, on Professor Kirchhoff’s theory, arise from the absorption of some of the solar rays emanating from the glowing body of the sun, by the gaseous atmosphere by which the central body is surrounded. Knowing, from experiment, to what substances those lines, whether of emission or of absorption, belong, Professor Kirchhoff has made out the existence of numerous chemical elements in the atmosphere of the sun which ordinarily occur only in the solid state upon earth. In other words, Professor Kirchhoff has indicated a means by which the chemical composition of the sun’s atmosphere may be, more or less completely, qualitatively analysed. As a further result of these observations, it has been found necessary to abandon the fanciful notions concerning the structural constitution of the sun which of late had become prevalent, and to revert to the sounder views propounded long ago by Newton and Galilei. According to the latter’s views, now revived and practically corroborated by Professor Kirchhoff, the sun is constituted essentially like the earth, being formed of a compact central body, which is either in the solid or liquid incandescent state, and is therefore much hotter than the body of the earth, and of an atmosphere surrounding that central mass, composed of different gases, which are, many of them at least, also to be found on earth, though not as parts of the earth’s atmosphere. The evidence which seems to oppose this view does not appear to us sufficiently strong to invalidate it for the present, at least; it clusters particularly round the question of sun-spots, which, according to Professor Kirchhoff, are simply clouds in the sun’s atmosphere, but concerning which there seem to be some difficulties as to the interpretation of points of detail. So much negative praise, however, may be given at all events to the theory of Professor Kirchhoff, that it has once for all dispelled all belief in the unphilosophical notions hitherto current on the subject of the sun’s structure, whilst at the same time it totally discredits those other still more objectionable hypotheses which the imagination of some observers has recently suggested.

* Professor Kirchhoff mentions the case, and this also not very clearly, where A is *nought* through absolute transmission, but it may also become so by absolute reflection. Besides, it is known from Sir D. Brewster’s observations that the gases of the atmosphere, for instance, are not devoid of absorptive power for some kinds of light; and Professor Kirchhoff, in the first part of his memoir (p. 15 Engl. trans.), adduces other observations of a similar nature and of a like tendency as against the validity of his reasoning.

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ON THE BAROMETRIC MEASUREMENT OF HEIGHTS.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

IN the first article on this subject the various corrections which have to be made in determining heights barometrically were explained; the nature of the errors incidental to the process, and the consequent precautions, indicated; and the amount of trustworthiness of the result estimated. In the present article the means of calculating the heights are furnished. The data are—the heights of the barometric column and the temperatures of the mercury and of the air at both upper and lower station, the mean latitude of the two stations, and the approximate height of the lower station above the sea in English feet. It is advisable to add observations respecting the state of the atmosphere, respecting currents of air and moisture, and their variations between the two stations. Also it is recommended, where possible, that the two stations should not be more than 5000 feet apart; so that great heights should be calculated in sections. The best instrument for use is a standard mercurial mountain barometer. The most convenient is an aneroid; but it is not sufficient for accurate work. Excellent results may be obtained by means of an apparatus for noting the boiling-point of water, by using N , given in the following table, in place of the height of the barometer at both stations. Thus, for the boiling-point $197^{\circ}7$, use $1.809 + 7 \times .0038 = 1.836$ for the barometer.

Boiling-point.	N	Add for 0°1	Boiling-point.	N	Add for 0°1
170° F.	1.000	2.3	198° F.	1.663	3.6
171	1.023	2.4	199	1.689	3.6
172	1.047	2.4	200	1.735	3.7
173	1.071	2.5	201	1.772	3.7
174	1.096	2.5	202	1.809	3.8
175	1.121	2.6	203	1.848	3.8
176	1.147	2.6	204	1.887	3.9
177	1.173	2.6	205	1.926	3.9
178	1.199	2.7	206	1.966	4.0
179	1.226	2.8	207	2.007	4.2
180	1.254	2.8	208	2.049	4.2
181	1.282	2.9	209	2.091	4.3
182	1.311	2.9	210	2.134	4.4
183	1.340	3.0	211	2.178	4.5
184	1.370	3.0	212	2.223	4.5
185	1.400	3.1	213	2.268	4.6
186	1.431	3.1	214	2.314	4.7
187	1.462	3.1	215	2.361	4.7
188	1.494	3.2	216	2.408	4.9
189	1.527	3.3	217	2.457	4.9
190	1.560	3.4	218	2.506	5.0
191	1.594	3.4	219	2.556	5.1
192	1.628	3.5	220	2.607	

The formula of calculation generally recognised by men of science was published by Laplace in 1805 (*Mécanique Céleste*, vol. iv., p. 293). It was conveniently transformed by M. Delors (*Annuaire Météorologique de la France* for 1849), and its use has been lately much simplified by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis (*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 26th March, 1863). The following is a new arrangement of the last writer's practical rules:—Rule I. dispenses with both logarithmic and other tables for British heights; Rule II. only requires a very brief table, and dispenses with logarithms; Rule III. requires logarithms, and one additional table. The two last rules apply universally, and contain every requisite correction.

I.—FOR ALL HEIGHTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Multiply b (the difference of the barometers) by 52,400, and divide by B (the sum of the barometers) to the nearest unit, calling the result h . Then (for uncorrected mercurial barometers only) subtract m (or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the difference of the temperatures of the mercury), and multiply the result by a (the sum of the temperatures of the air increased by 836, and divided by 900). The result is H , the height in English feet of the upper above the lower station. Add S , the height of the lower station above the sea, to find A the altitude. Use contracted multiplication and division if possible.

Note.—The barometers may be given in any unit; but, if the temperatures are centigrade, use 500, 500, and $4\frac{1}{2}$; if Réaumur, use 400, 400 and $5\frac{1}{4}$, in place of 836, 900 and $2\frac{1}{2}$. The height in English feet may be thus obtained from foreign data.

Ex. 1.—Height of Ben Lomond, lat. 56° . Mean of a series of observations taken in June and July 1855. Data in Col. Sir H. James's *Instructions for taking Meteorological Observations*, App., p. 16.

Temp. air.	59° F.	Barometers.	29.800 inches.
47.8		26.656	
836.0		56.546 B	
900)9428		3.234 b	
1.0476 a		× 52,400	
Temp. Merc.	69.8 F.	3.234)1094616	2907 h
49.3			— 27 m
11.5			2970
24			× 1.0476 a
27 m			3116 H.

II.—FOR ALL HEIGHTS UNDER 40,000 FEET.

Find h , a , and m , as before, and c , l , and V as under. Increase h by c to find h' , and increase or diminish a by l to find a' . Then subtract m from h' , and multiply the result by a' , to find H' , the corrected difference of level. Add S to H' for A , the approximate altitude, and, if the nearest number of thousands in A is M , add the corresponding V . Finally, if the nearest number of thousands in S is M , subtract the corresponding V . The result is A' , the corrected altitude in English feet.

To find c , let M be the number of complete thousands in h , and X the number of tens over. Then c is C increased by X times D , where, for

M	C	D	V	M	C	D	V
1	0	.00	0	21	1240	2.02	21
2	0	.02	0	22	1442	2.26	23
3	2	.04	0	23	1668	2.51	25
4	6	.07	1	24	1919	2.80	28
5	14	.10	1	25	2199	3.10	30
6	24	.15	2	26	2509	3.47	32
7	40	.20	2	27	2852	3.80	35
8	61	.26	3	28	3232	4.20	38
9	87	.34	4	29	3652	4.63	40
10	121	.41	5	30	4115	5.13	43
11	162	.50	6	31	4628	5.65	46
12	213	.60	7	32	5193	6.25	49
13	273	.71	8	33	5818	7.91	52
14	344	.82	9	34	6509		55
15	426	.96	11	35			59
16	522	1.10	12	36			62
17	632	1.24	14	37			66
18	756	1.43	16	38			69
19	899	1.61	17	39			73
20	1060	1.80	19	40			77

To find l and a' —

Increase a for lat. 0° to 45° respectively, by $l = .0026$ to $.0013$ respectively.

Take proportional parts for intermediate degrees. In this Rule c supplies the want of logarithms; a and m correct for the temperatures of the air and mercury; l and V correct for the variation of gravity with the latitude and on the vertical.

If the recommendation not to allow more than 5000 or 6000 to intervene between the stations be attended to, then, for all heights, the above table, which was extended to meet the requirements of the loftiest balloon ascents, may be reduced to 6 lines for C and D , and 24 lines for V .

Example 2. (Foreign data.)—Highest point on Chimborazo (lat. $1^{\circ} 50'$) reached by Humboldt, 23 June, 1802:—

Temp. air.	337.79 Paris lines.
25.3, C.	167.20
500.0	504.99 B
500)523.7	170.59 b
1.0474 a	× 52,400
+ .0026 l	504.99)508916
1.05 a'	(17701 h, M 17, X 70
	632 C, D 1.24
	87 X. D
Temp. merc.	18420 h'
25.3, C.	— 64 m
10.0	18356
15.3	× 1.05 a'
44	19274 H'
61 m	17 V, M 19
	19291 A'

Example 3.—Mr. Glaisher's inferred highest point on his balloon ascent from Wolverhampton ($S 490$, lat. 53°) on 5th September, 1862. Data in *Report of British Association*, 1863.

Temp. air.	Aneroid Barometer.
59.5 F.	29.4 inches
47.0	7.0
836.0	36.4 B
900)883.5	22.4 b
1.0474 a	× 52,400
+ .0026 l	36.4)1173760
1.0503 a'	(32246 h, M 32, X 25
	5103, C, D 6.25
	156 X. D
	37595 h'
	× .98093 a'
	36877 H'
	490 S
	37367 A
	67 V, M=374
	37434 A'

III.—NEW ARRANGEMENT OF LAPLACE'S FORMULA.

Let K be the difference of the logarithms of the barometers diminished by t (or .000039 times the difference of the temperatures of the mercury). Let T be the sum of the temperatures of the air increased by 836. The sum of $\log. K$, $\log. T$, and $\log. L$, found as under, is $\log. H'$. Find A' from H' and S , as in Rule II. Five references to logarithmic tables are required for each calculation.

Note.—The barometers, as before, may be given in any unit, but, if the temperatures are centigrade, use .00007, .25527 + $\log. L$, and 500; if Réaumur, use .000088, .35218 + $\log. L$, and 400, in place of .000039, $\log. L$, and 836.

To find $\log. L$ from the latitude:—

Lat.	Log. L.	Subtract for 1°.	Lat.	Log. L.	Subtract for 1°.
0°	1.82728	.07	45°	1.82614	.40
10	1.82721	.20	50	1.82594	.57
20	1.82701	.30	60	1.82557	.50
30	1.82671	.37	70	1.82527	.20
40	1.82634	.40	80	1.82507	.07
45	1.82614		90	1.82500	

Example 4.—Mr. Glaisher's observed highest point on the balloon ascent in Example 3:—

Temp. air.	Corrected Barometers.
59.5 F.	log. 29.4 1.46835
47.0	— log. 9.753 — 0.98914
836.0	K 47021
900.5 T	log. K 9.68053 — 10
	log. T 2.94963
	lat. 53°, log. L 1.82583
	log. H' 4.55599
	28576 H'
	490 S
	29066 A
	40 V, M 2
	29106 A'

Rule II. gives $A' = 29107$.

Example 5.—Altitude of Mont Blanc, taking Geneva ($S 1335$, lat. 46°) as the lower station, from the observations of MM. Bravais and Martins, 29 Aug., 1844:—

Temp. air.	Barometers.
66.74 F.	log. 28.727 1.45829
18.32	compt. log. 16.695 8.77741 — 10
836.00	compt. t 9.96840 — 10
921.06 T.	K 23410
Temp. merc.	log. K 9.33040 — 10
65.48	log. T 2.96429
24.44	lat. 46°, log. L 1.82610
41.04	log. H' 4.15979
× .000089	14448 H'
.00160 t	1235 S
	15783 A
	12 V, M=16
	15795 A'

Rule II. gives $A' = 15794$.

ALEX. J. ELLIS.

THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE preliminary arrangements are now completed. The inaugural meeting will take place on Tuesday, July 26th, in the Assembly Room, at the Court House, at 2 p.m., when the Marquess Camden will introduce the Lord Leigh as Chairman of the meeting, and congratulatory addresses will be delivered. At the close of the meeting a party will be formed to visit the Beauchamp Chapel, the Leicester Hospital, and to examine the ancient walls, &c., of the town. On Wednesday there will be meetings of Sections at 10 A.M.; Warwick Castle will be visited; and, later in the day, an excursion will be made to Kenilworth Castle. On Thursday there will be an excursion to Coventry. On Friday the archæologists and their friends will make an excursion to Lichfield, where Professor Willis will give a discourse on the architectural history of the Cathedral, and will afterwards accompany the visitors in an examination of the structure. On Saturday there will be a meeting of the Sections at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon an excursion to Stratford-on-Avon. On Monday, meeting of the Sections at 10 A.M.; in the evening a *conversazione* in the Museum at 9 P.M. On Tuesday, August 2nd, the annual meeting of members of the Institute for the choice of the next place of meeting, for the election of new members, will take place in the Court House at 9.30 A.M., and afterwards the general concluding meeting. The Museum will be formed in the Corn Exchange, and the meeting of Sections will be held in the Court House, the whole of which has been placed by the Corporation at the disposal of the Institute during the meeting.

We may mention that Mr. Charles Winston will give a descriptive account of the famous glass window in the Beauchamp Chapel; that Mr. George Scharf, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, will describe the pictures in Warwick Castle; that the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne will point out the architectural features of Kenilworth; and that Mr. M. Holbeche Bloxam, author of numerous well-known works on architecture, will give an account of the sepulchral monuments of Warwickshire, more particularly the monument of Shakespeare in Stratford Church.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Great Western and London and North-Western railways by which visitors to the Warwick meeting will have the advantage of return tickets at a single fare from Monday, July 25, to Tuesday, August 2. Vouchers for this purpose may be obtained by applying to No. 1, Burlington Gardens.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE following arrangements are those already made for the forthcoming meeting:—

The General Committee will meet on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at 1 p.m., for the election of sectional officers and the despatch of business usually brought before that body. On this occasion there will be presented the report of the Council, embodying their proceedings during the past year. The General Committee will meet afterwards by adjournment. The first general

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meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at 8 p.m., when the President will deliver an address; the concluding meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 21st of September, at 3 p.m., when the Association will be adjourned to its next place of meeting. At two evening meetings, which will take place at 8 p.m., discourses on certain branches of science will be delivered. There will also be other evening meetings, at which opportunity will be afforded for general conversation among the members. The Committees of Sections will meet daily, from Thursday, the 15th of September, to Wednesday, the 21st of September, inclusive, at 10 a.m. precisely. The Sections will meet daily, from Thursday, the 15th of September, to Tuesday, the 20th of September, inclusive, at 11 a.m. precisely. Reports on the progress of science, and of researches entrusted to individuals and committees, and other communications intended for presentation to the Sections, are expected to be forwarded in letters addressed to the Assistant-General Secretary at Bath, previously to the meeting, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present, and on what day, so that the business of the Sections may be satisfactorily arranged. The reports, complete, and concise abstracts of other communications, are to be delivered to the Secretaries of the Sections before which they are read, previously to the close of the meeting, for publication in the Transactions. As the reports on science may be interesting to more Sections than the one which originally called for them, it is desirable that the authors should be prepared to furnish the means of reading them in any other Section at the request of the President and Secretaries of that Section. The following are the titles of the Sections to which communications may be presented:—Section A. Mathematics and Physics; B. Chemistry and Mineralogy, including their applications to Agriculture and the Arts; C. Geology; D. Zoology and Botany, including Physiology; Sub-section D; E. Geography and Ethnology; F. Economic Science and Statistics; G. Mechanical Science.

At the first meeting of the General Committee it will be proposed by Dr. Hunt, "That Section E shall include Geography, Ethnology, and Anthropology." An index to the volumes of Reports of the British Association from 1831 to 1860 is printed, and will be issued to those members who have subscribed for it.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

OUR readers will find in another column a letter of the highest scientific importance from Professor Busk on some remains of pithecoïd priscan man from the Gibraltar bone-caves. We are glad to learn that Dr. Falconer and Professor Busk are about to visit Gibraltar to make a personal examination of these bone-caves, with which the rock is literally honey-combed. The detailed account of what they have already done, and of their visit, will doubtless form a *pièce de résistance* in the programme of the approaching Bath meeting.

THE newly-discovered comet promises to be a very interesting one. Besides its discoverer Tempel, Hind, Respighi, and Bruhus have discovered it. We hope to give an ephemeris next week.

THE last number of the *Moniteur Scientifique* gives an account, by M. Victor Meunier, of the treatment Messrs. Joly, Pouchet, and Musset have received at the hands of the Commission of the French Academy appointed to witness their experiments. For the credit of the Commission we trust that M. Meunier's picture is overdrawn.

IN No. 1477 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, M. Goldschmidt details his observations of Lalande 40196 (T Aquarii), the variability of which was discovered by him in 1861. M. Goldschmidt has carefully observed this star; and its re-appearance on December 6th of last year gave a period of 197 days, which he thinks not very far from the truth.

WHEN Vauquelin discovered oxide of chrome in the emerald he attributed to it the green colour of the stone. In the year 1858 M. Lewy, who published some interesting researches on the formation and the composition of emeralds found at Muso, in New Granada, arrived at the conclusion that the colour was owing to some organic matter, whose existence he had ascertained by some very interesting experiments. He also asserted that the green colour disappeared when the emeralds were heated to redness. MM. Wöhler and Rose, not having seen any proof of this assertion during their trials with the blow-pipe, have exposed Muso emeralds weighing seven grains, and of a very rich green colour, for

an hour to the temperature of liquid copper. The colour was not destroyed, but the specimen merely became opaque. It lost 1.62 per cent. of its weight, which accords pretty closely with the figures given by M. Lewy. On analysing the specimen it was found to yield 1.186 per cent. of its weight of oxide of chrome. M. Lewy considers that so small a quantity as this is not sufficient to tint the emerald with so pronounced a colour. To solve the difficulty, they mixed seven grains of uncoloured glass with thirteen milligrammes of the oxide. The result was transparent glass, homogeneous, and tinted with green colour identical with that of the emerald tested. They therefore consider that the colour of emeralds is due to oxide of chrome, although they are not prepared to deny the existence of some organic matter in this mineral.

At the recent soirée of the Microscopic Society was exhibited a series of photographs, by Dr. Maddox, of various forms of *Diatomacea*, in which the markings were defined with great distinctness, and the peculiar appearances produced with differences of illumination were illustrated. These attracted considerable notice. Some of the most interesting were taken in pairs, so as to be shown in the stereoscope, the negatives of which were obtained with a $\frac{1}{12}$ th of 172° of aperture. As it is impossible to see these objects stereoscopically with the full aperture, by any form of binocular microscope, it may be stated that the pair of negatives were impressed by two different exposures, slightly shifting the objects sideways and altering the focus for each time. In fact it is difficult to obtain two negatives, taken at different times, closely alike. With a large-aperture objective, even a difference of illumination will give a stereoscopic effect in the combined pictures. Some of the diatoms photographed by Dr. Maddox, when viewed in the stereoscope, appeared disk-shaped, or with the surface of the valve curiously contorted, and the markings standing in bold relief, like the seeds of a pomegranate. It is stated in the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, whence we borrow this account, that these photographs are now in the hands of Mr. How, Foster Lane, Cheapside.

WE learn from the *Geological Magazine* that Mr. E. C. Hartsinck of Charmouth has recently obtained the most perfect *Plesiosaurus* ever discovered upon the Dorsetshire coast. It was found between Charmouth and Lyme Regis, in a bed of marl, intercalated between two of the uppermost beds of the Lower Lias Limestone. It comes, therefore, from about the middle of the zone of *Ammonites Bucklandi*. The specimen, 13 ft. in length, exhibits the entire dorsal view of the skeleton, with very few bones displaced. With a large head is associated a beautifully-preserved lower jaw filled with long curved teeth; the cervical vertebrae exhibit well the characteristic pleurapophyses; the dorsal vertebrae and the ribs are, as well as the other parts, brought out into strong relief, and even the pelvic bones of the under side are partly shown *in situ*; the tail, though less well preserved, is, as a whole, in position: but the great perfection of the specimen lies in the completeness of the four limbs or paddles, of which not only are nearly all the numerous bones preserved, but they are all, excepting a few of the ultimate small ones, perfectly undisturbed from their original arrangement and relative position. It is gratifying to learn that this magnificent Enaliosaurian relic makes an addition to our knowledge of the Liassic fauna, as it is a new species of the genus, differing in important points from those hitherto known. This specimen has now, we understand, been purchased by the authorities of the British Museum, and will shortly be described by Professor Owen.

IN a recent number of the *Chemical News* Mr. Crookes suggests a thermo-spectrometer to examine the thermal lines in different spectra. He remarks:—"A single row of antimony and tellurium bars, soldered together at their alternate ends, as in the ordinary antimony-bismuth thermo-electric pile, could be securely cemented to a solid plate of glass and ground perfectly flat. This flat side could then be cemented to a permanent support of glass, porcelain, ebonite, or other suitable non-conducting material, and the other side (after removal of the temporary glass support) should be likewise ground down until the series of bars was no thicker than a card. This side should now be cemented on to the same kind of supporting material as was used for the other side, and the whole firmly and securely sealed up at the sides, so as to leave only the ends exposed. The end of this pile would now be in the form of a very narrow line, which might be half an inch or so in length, and would consist of the extremities

of ten or a dozen couples of antimony and tellurium bars, each not larger than a pin. The extremities of this battery being connected with a very sensitive galvanometer, the pile, upon being carried along the ultra-red end of the spectrum, would instantly reveal when a ray of heat shone upon it, by a deflection of the needle; and the comparative intensities of the thermic rays could be, at the same time, ascertained from the angular distance to which the needle was driven. In this manner heat spectra could be mapped out with considerable accuracy."

At a recent meeting of the Société Industrielle de Mulhouse a paper was read by M. Perrot on the mean time of France. In taking Strasbourg and Brest, situated on the extreme E. and W. points of the empire, the mean meridian is so near Toulouse that the time of that city might be taken as the mean time with a very small error. Strasbourg would then be in advance by 25 minutes. France is certainly already in a better position than England in the position of its time-giver.

THE Paris Academy, by a majority of 36 to 16, have decided that the Military Sciences shall not be included in their programme, and that the Section of Geography and Navigation, on which it was intended to graft them, shall remain as it is. M. Victor Meunier thus anticipated what certainly might have happened, had not right counsels prevailed:—"Among the titles in support of such and such a candidate we shall read: so many battles won, so many towns taken by assault, so many vessels sunk and men killed—these will be the equivalents of the discoveries which those must make who desire to enter the peaceful sections of the Academy. . . . Had the Academy of Sciences of Vienna set this example after the pacification of Hungary, Haynau would have been honoured with a seat. If the Academy of St. Petersburg institutes such a section, Mouravieff should belong to it, and the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France may elect him one of her associates!"

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

PITHECOÏD PRISCAN MAN FROM GIBRALTAR.

15, Harley Street, July 16, 1864.

ON the 30th of January last you afforded me an opportunity of stating the circumstance of the discovery by Captain Brome, Governor of the Military Prison at Gibraltar, of a cavern, or rather a series of caverns and fissures, on Windmill Hill in that place. I also stated that Captain Brome had forwarded some time before a very large and valuable collection of various animal and human remains, which were in course of examination by Dr. Falconer and myself. Since then we have received from the same gentleman a second very large consignment of similar remains from the same locality, and which, like the former, were packed, arranged, and ticketed with the greatest care and discrimination. Still more recently, Captain Sayer (the author of the latest History of Gibraltar) has brought over for us some human and other remains from a different place, about 200 feet lower down than the Windmill Hill Flats. These remains, as we understand from Captain Sayer, were procured some years since by Sir James Cochrane from a very deep and till then unexplored cavern, the entrance of which is in his own garden. And again, within the last few days, we have been furnished with additional human and other bones from Captain Brome; but we are as yet uninformed as to the precise locality whence these have been derived. We have also received from Mr. Mawe two portions of bone-breccia containing a considerable number of fragments, amongst which the most important is a large portion of the plastron of a species of tortoise. Captain Douglas Galton has also communicated to us two large fragments of ossiferous breccia procured from Camp Bay, close to Rosia Bay.

IN my former communication I gave a rough list of the chief animals whose bones were contained in the first collection sent by Captain Brome, and referred to some great peculiarities observable in many of the human bones. The second collection forwarded by the same gentleman, although it has not added many new species to those contained in the former, has yet been of inestimable value from the additional means it has afforded us for the proper identification of many of the species. The human remains contained in the second collection were, as in the previous one, very numerous, but, unfortunately, in an equally fragmentary condition, especially as regards the crania. In the two collections we have

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nearly 400 fragments of skulls, most of the fragments very small, and nearly all presenting signs of very ancient fracture. Out of this enormous mass I have as yet succeeded in building up no more than about half of the cranium of one individual and smaller portions of three or four others. But the larger specimen thus constructed suffices in some measure to give an idea of the general contour and size, &c., of the skull when entire; and, taken in conjunction with the numerous more or less perfect frontal and lower jaw-bones, this cranium and the other less complete specimens afford an insight into the cranial conformation of some of the human beings then existing on the Rock of Gibraltar. One conclusion that we were inclined to adopt, as I stated before, was that the lower jaws, at any rate, might be referred to two distinct types. This opinion appeared to be strengthened also by the circumstance that some of the other bones of the skeleton presented very remarkable distinctive characters. Amongst the numerous leg and thigh bones, belonging, as nearly as I can estimate, to 35 or 36 individuals, are many so singular and, as it may almost be said, so monstrous in their form as to have excited the astonishment of all anatomists who have beheld them. Notwithstanding diligent search and inquiry, we have as yet been unable to meet with or hear of any similar bones in collections in this country, although in Paris, through the great kindness of MM. Pruner-Bey and Lartet, Dr. Falconer, on a late visit to that city, was put in possession, for the purpose of comparison, of some from Algeria and one from Laugerie, in the valley of the Vézère, approaching the same type.

Under these circumstances, any further contributions to our anthropological materials from Gibraltar became of the utmost importance to us. The human cranium brought by Captain Sayer from the lower, or Sir James Cochrane's cave was a welcome addition of this kind. It is fortunately quite perfect, except that the lower jaw properly belonging to it has been replaced by one of a different individual, and we are consequently unable to determine the character of that highly important bone. The skull itself, as were most of the bones with which it was accompanied, was encased in a very hard grey stalagmitic crust, in some parts several inches thick, and evidently the result of very long and slow deposition. But, when this was removed, the bone stood out as fresh to all appearance as if it had been carefully macerated and cleaned. It is a small, roundish, symmetrical cranium; but we have not yet so critically compared it as to allow of any definite opinion being given on the present occasion as to its nearest probable affinities. In one respect it is of extreme interest, from its being associated with several leg bones presenting the peculiar compressed form above adverted to, and amongst which one, from the condition of the bone itself and the exact similarity of the calcareous incrustation upon it, most probably belongs to the same individual. We thus appear to be furnished with a clue to the cranial conformation of the "sharp-shinned" or *platycnemis* race—a point of considerable importance.

But by far the most important addition to the human remains from Gibraltar is contained in the last contribution just received from my friend Captain Brome. This collection includes, besides several quadrupedal bones, the greater part of a human cranium and a lower jaw not belonging to it. The cranium resembles, in all essential particulars, including its great thickness, the far-famed Neanderthal skull; but, in many respects, it is of infinitely higher value than that much-disputed relic, inasmuch as it retains the entire occipital region, including the hinder margin of the foramen magnum, great part of the base, the whole of one temporal bone (thus giving the precise situation of the auditory opening), and nearly the entire face, including the upper jaw, with most of the much and curiously-worn teeth. As it is precisely these parts that are wanting in the Neanderthal calvarium, of which the present is, in other respects, almost an exact counterpart, the value of this cranium in the study of prehistoric man cannot be rated too high. Its discovery also adds immensely to the scientific value of the Neanderthal specimen, if only as showing that the latter does not represent, as many have hitherto supposed, a mere individual peculiarity, but that it may have been characteristic of a race extending from the Rhine to the Pillars of Hercules; for, whatever may have been the case on the banks of the Düsseldorf, even Professor Mayer will hardly suppose that a rickety Cossack engaged in the campaign of 1814 had crept into a sealed fissure in the Rock of Gibraltar.

As this cranium will shortly, I hope, be fully described and figured, I will not now enter into any further particulars concerning it, more than simply to remark that, in several respects, owing perhaps to its greater completeness, it presents more strongly marked pithecoïd characters than even the Neanderthal calvarium possesses, and that, from the mineral condition of the bone itself, apart from its intrinsic characters of form, there can be no doubt of its enormous antiquity. The other bones also sent with it, and obviously taken from the same locality, though not themselves of an extinct species, yet belong to one (*Ibex*) whose remains occur very abundantly throughout the Rock in the oldest breccia, in which are also contained those of at least one, if not of two, wholly extinct species of rhinoceros, and of several other animals which are extinct, so far as Europe is concerned.

I may be allowed this opportunity of announcing that, having now pretty nearly concluded our not very light task of the examination and determination of the great collections from Windmill Hill, it is our intention, if possible, to lay some account of the principal results before the next meeting of the British Association, when the extreme value of those collections, in conjunction with the others here noticed, not only in an anthropological and antrological point of view, but also as regards the former distribution and true affinities of the ancient South-European fauna, will, we hope, be rendered fully manifest.

I would merely add that, if any one either in this country or in Gibraltar is in possession of remains from the ossiferous breccia of that Rock, or from its caverns and fissures, not already published, it would materially aid us in giving a complete account of its ancient fauna if we were afforded an opportunity of examining them in addition to the copious stores already in our hands. And, with the object of collecting and keeping together, as much as possible, all the evidence bearing on this important subject, it is our intention shortly to proceed to Gibraltar and examine on the spot the conditions under which the different classes of fossils occur in the caverns, &c.

GEO. BUSK.

ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.

HAVING been the mover at the Newcastle meeting of the British Association of the resolution that a Committee should be appointed to examine, revise, reprint, and widely distribute the rules on Nomenclature, you will, perhaps, be kind enough to allow me to occupy some space in your paper for the purpose of examining the code of rules drawn up in 1842, and of suggesting certain trifling alterations which seem desirable. My only object is to promote and stimulate the examination of the subject, which cannot be too widely discussed.

The changes to be made in the existing rules should be as few as possible. Those rules have, in the main, been considered by all to reflect great credit upon the Committee who drew them up, and they have been acquiesced in quite as generally in Scandinavia and America as in our own country.

It will be well to distribute the observations which these notes will contain under two sections, the first of which will embrace arguments in reply to some points of discussion started by Professor Asa Gray, to which I feel compelled to take exception; the second will point out some alterations which, with all respect, I venture to suggest to my brother naturalists, and to the Committee for their consideration.

PART I.

§ 2. To trace back and cite pre-Linnæan authors as the founders of genera in the manner in which Professor Asa Gray suggests would be to introduce endless confusion. In the words of the Committee, "We should find no resting-place or fixed boundary for our researches. The nomenclature of Ray is chiefly derived from that of Gesner and Aldrovandus, and from these authors we might proceed backwards to Ælian, Pliny, and Aristotle, till our zoological studies would be frittered away amid the refinements of classical learning." Better then, surely, to cite all genera which antedate the establishment of binomial nomenclature as the genera of that naturalist who first established the arrangement of living organisms on a sound and philosophic system, and gave new meaning and weight to those names which he adopted from the works of pre-existing naturalists.

§ 10. Every naturalist will feel that it is most inconvenient to apply this rule in all cases. Where there is a well-known genus in Botany and an-

other long-established genus in Zoology which bear the same name greater confusion would often ensue from renaming either of these genera than results from the retention of both. Such cases must be left to the common-sense of naturalists. It is, however, extremely desirable that authors should take all pains to employ names unknown previously in both kingdoms of Natural History; and it is, moreover, far better that the name of the subsequent genus should be changed as soon as possible and superseded before it has obtained extensive use.* Is it not, then, desirable that § 10 should be retained?

§ 12. The baneful custom of employing MS. names in museums and private collections, where there is no intention on the part of the affixer of such names to describe the species or genera at an early opportunity, should be by every means discouraged. The case of a naturalist who is working out any section of Natural History, and appends names to specimens sent to him for examination, or to examples which he distributes for the purpose of identifying them as types of species he is about to describe, is widely different. We quite agree with Professor Gray that the wilful disregard of such unpublished names is "injurious, dishonourable, and morally wrong." But there exists ample safeguard against such an abuse of the rule of the British Association in the courtesy and gentlemanly feeling of naturalists.

§ D. It appears to us that the arguments of the Committee in favour of the appending the name of the original describer of the *species* are most sound. Genera are continually being changed; species remain the same. It is the work of the first definer of the species that we must consult, if we desire to know which of two or more closely allied and hitherto confounded species is in future to bear the restricted specific name. In other cases the authority of the specific name is of value in carrying the mind of the experienced naturalist to the exact object intended, even though he be unacquainted with the genus in which, in the text he is reading, he finds the species placed. We have too frequently experienced the inconvenience of the working of Professor Asa Gray's suggestion by French naturalists—among whom it is often followed—to desire any extension of this, as it appears to us, most objectionable plan. We should greatly regret, moreover, the adoption of any rule which might have a tendency to foster the excessive multiplication of genera—a tendency which it would be well to check rather than stimulate.

PART II.—SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS.

§ A. e. Are not specific names ending in *-oides* very frequently peculiarly appropriate?

g. To insert the words "*Generic and*" before the heading "*Specific Names derived from Persons*," and to strike out the whole of paragraph h, which has been practically disregarded by all zoologists.

d and p. So difficult has it gradually become to find unappropriated names for genera that the Classical Dictionary has already been ransacked from end to end—in contravention of recommendation d—and the numbers of mythological and historical names adopted is now very great. With regard to coined words, we venture to think that Leach's mode of putting the letters into a hat and drawing them out at random until he had compounded a glibly-flowing word is an infinitely preferable plan to the concocting of the jaw-breaking sesquipedalian names in which some authors strive in vain to embrace characters of the genera which they describe. If appropriate, classically-compounded, euphonious titles can be formed, by all means let preference be given to them; but authors would deserve greater thanks if they coined such words as those objected to by the Committee—viz., *Viralva*, *Xema*, *Azeca*, *Assiminia*, *Quedius*, *Spisula*—than if they fabricated such monstrous appellatives as *Enaliolimnosaurus*, *Periochocrinus*, *Tetrabothriorhynchus*, *Macrorhynchopterus*, *Heteroclytomorpha*, &c. Might it not, at any rate, be recommended with advantage by the Committee that naturalists should content themselves with five syllables in the composition of names, whether generic or specific?

§ B. After "*termination -ina*" to add "*except that these terminations be -ada and -ana when preceded by the letter i*." And, in the appended examples after "*Bucerida*," to add, "*but Sylvaia -a Sylviada, Lanus -i Laniada, Phorichilidium -i Phorichilidiada*." These alterations will assimilate the rule to the present general usage,

* For example, Professor Allman characterized a new genus of *Hydroida* in the *Annals of Natural History* for May under the name *Heteractis*. Finding, however, that the name is preoccupied in Botany, he has rightly lost no time in substituting for it *Heterostephanus* in the *Annals* of the present month.

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although we do not ourselves see why the rule should not be carried out absolutely, nor the objection which many seem to feel in the reduplication of the letter *i*.

§ C. To strike out the whole of the introductory remarks to this rule, and in the rule itself to change the word "even" into "except." It appears to us that the same rule should be adopted here which holds good in ordinary writing and printing—namely, that a capital initial should be employed for the names of places and people, and a small letter for nouns or adjectives. We should therefore write *Ranunculus Drouetii*, *Rubus Bloxamii*, *Arenaria Norvegica*, but *Ranunculus flammula*, *Rubus chamamorus*, *Carpinus betulus*. We should, however, naturally expect to find that Germans, who commence all substantives with a capital, would write *Ranunculus Flammula*, *Rubus Chamamorus*, *Carpinus Betulus*. Such a different usage would be immaterial; each country would be acting, it appears to us, in accordance with what we should naturally expect.

§ D. In the introductory remarks to change the words "The most simple mode, then, for ordinary use seems to be, to append the original authority for the species, when not applying to the genus also, some distinctive mark, such as (sp.) implying an exclusive reference to the SPECIFIC name, as TYRANNUS CRINITUS (Linn.) (sp.), and to omit this expression when the same authority attaches to both genus and species, as OSTREA EDULIS Linn.," into "The most simple mode, then, for ordinary use seems to be, to include the original authority of the species within brackets when not applying to the genus also, as TYRANNUS CRINITUS (Linn.), and to omit the brackets when the same authority attaches to both genus and species, as OSTREA EDULIS Linn." And, in the rule itself, to substitute for "followed by the distinctive expression (sp.)" the words "enclosed within brackets."

§ E. To add to this rule the words "And that their characters be published in Latin." Every author who finds it necessary to consult works written in almost every language in Europe will have felt frequently to his cost how extremely desirable it is that all new genera and species should be defined in Latin—a language which passes current everywhere.

We have thrown the foregoing suggestions into the form of resolutions for brevity's sake.

A. M. N.

BEER AND MÄDLER'S MAP OF THE MOON.

Hardwick Parsonage, July 19th, 1864.

A DISAPPOINTMENT which I met with on Saturday night affords a good illustration of the existing condition of Selenography, and of the caution necessary in forming conclusions in the present state of our knowledge. The moon was low, and enveloped in a golden haze, so dense as to cut off probably two-thirds of her light; but, as I was anxious to look for the suspected new crater in *Marius*, which has been already several times mentioned in your columns, I turned the telescope upon it with the power of 170, and found the definition so steady that, but for the want of light, a very favourable view of the lunar surface might have been obtained. I had little difficulty in making out the crater in question; and, thinking the region between *Kepler* and *Marius* well-suited for examination, I began to revise it, when I was struck by the appearance of a small crater a little preceding *Marius* c, which I could not find in the map of Beer and Mädler. It certainly ought, however, to have been there as it was half as large as c, and much more conspicuous than the two minute craters which form a quadrangle with *Marius* A and d, or the seven others which are scattered to the S.E. of this group, which, as far as the deficient light enabled me to judge, seemed to be correctly delineated. This I thought so strong a case in favour of recent eruptive action that I intended sending it at once as such to THE READER; but my anticipation was speedily frustrated. On turning to the map of Lohrmann (not his "Sections," which do not comprise this portion), I found it immediately laid down with great accuracy. The date affixed by Beer and Mädler being 1834, and Lohrmann's observations extending from 1822 to 1836, the fallacy of my inference was, of course, apparent. A subsequent examination of the map of Beer and Mädler by daylight has indeed proved that the crater in question has not been entirely omitted, but it is represented as extremely minute and half surrounded by a low hill, of which I noticed no trace, though it must in fairness be admitted that it might possibly be found under other circumstances of illumination. A similar instance occurred to

me on the same night with regard to the neighbouring crater, *Bessarion* B. This has a smaller companion pressed close up against its ring on the following side, not so large as my previous object, but very distinct; it is entirely omitted by Beer and Mädler, their drawing, if it is intended to express anything, merely showing a slight rise upon the spot; but, in Lohrmann's map, it appears exactly as in nature.

All this, I fear, points to the same conclusion, towards which so many similar indications have been found for some time to converge,—that the map of Beer and Mädler is useful chiefly as the substratum of a better Selenography. Much of the work must be done over again, and done with that attention to minute accuracy which alone is likely to lead to any safe conclusions as to the nature and condition of the lunar surface; and Mr. Birt, it may be hoped, will be enabled to complete what he has so worthily begun in this way. In the present state of things the map of Lohrmann (which was recently procured for me by Mr. T. Bumpus, bookseller, 6, Holborn Bars), will be found especially valuable. Though only about fifteen inches in diameter (less than half the size of the other), it is full of minute detail, and engraved with admirable clearness.

T. W. WEBB.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, July 11.—M. VALENCIENNES remarked on the great value of M. Becquerel's researches on the preservation of iron vessels, and added some remarks of his own on the marine animals which attach themselves to the sides of ships, whether they be of iron, copper, or wood. We hope to return to both these communications. —M. Léon Dufour communicated an extract from his anatomical and physiological researches on the Lepidoptera—a work which, M. Flourens remarked, in calling attention to it and the atlas with which it was accompanied, is worthy of being rewarded by the prize for experimental physiology. M. Dufour has studied the nervous and respiratory systems, digestive apparatus, and sexual organs, male and female, of 130 species of these insects.—M. Tempel gave an account of his observations of the new comet.—M. d'Abbadie presented sheets 7 and 8 of his new map of Ethiopia.—The comparative anatomy of vegetables was the subject of a paper by M. Chatin, who dealt with the order *Balanophora* and the characters it furnishes for their classification. The *Balanophora* constitute, with the *Cytinea* and *Rafflesiaceae*, a singular class of vegetable parasites, designated *Rhizanthæa*, of which the flowers seem to be developed from a kind of subterranean byssus. M. Chatin discusses the botanical characters of the plants, the genera *Cynomorium*, *Balanophora*, *Helosis*, *Langsdorfia*, *Lophophytum*, and *Ombrophytum* receiving special notice.

The Perpetual Secretary presented, on the part of M. Meneghini, the description of a fish (*Dentex Munsteri*) found by Dr. G. Amidei in the Subappennine clay of Volterrano. The seventeenth number of the *Mémorial de l'Officier du Génie* was presented by General Morin; it contains several papers of high scientific interest. M. Laussedat replied to M. Lespiault's paper on the Orgeuil meteor.

Several chemical papers of great interest were read. They are as follows:—"On the Isomerism of the Glycols," by M. Würtz; "On Octylic Glycol," by M. P. de Clermont; "On the Part played by Erythrite in the Constituents of certain Lichens," by M. V. de Luynes; and "On Bichloroacetic Acid," by M. E. J. Maumené.

M. Lacaze Duthiers, so well known for his researches on the Coral family, contributed a memoir on the *Antipathes*, and described a new genus *Geradia*. Mr. J. Marcusen presented a second note on the anatomy and histology of the *Branchiostoma Lubricum* Costa (*Amphioxus Canceolatus* Yarrell). M. Namias related a curious fact which has come under his notice in support of M. Decaisne's note on the narcotism of the heart produced by excessive smoking. A smuggler, in order to pass some tobacco duty free through the Custom House, covered his whole body with tobacco-leaves. The leaves, moistened by the perspiration, poisoned the skin. The extreme feebleness of pulse, cold sweats, and general debility produced presented many analogies to the symptoms described by M. Decaisne.

M. De La Rive was elected Correspondent in the place of the Italian Mathematician and Physician Plana. The other candidates for whom votes were obtained were Hamilton, Airy, Le Baer, and Matteucci.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society.—CONTINUATION of the papers read at the last meeting:—"On the Distal Communication of the Blood-Vessels with the Lymphatics; and on a Diaplasmatic System of Vessels." By Thomas Albert Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Leamington Hospital and Warwick Dispensary. Communicated by W. S. Savory, F.R.S.—The author records the results at which he has arrived concerning the distal intercommunication of the hæmal with the lymphatic system by means of injections thrown into blood-vessels; he also describes certain minute vessels and net-works of vessels which can be shown by the same means to exist in certain mucous membranes and elsewhere. These he has named diaplasmaties. The author's attention was first particularly called to the relation which the lymphatics bear to the blood-vessels by observing that, when the latter are fully distended with a very penetrating injection, such injection often finds its way into the lymphatics without the occurrence of ordinary extravasation. He has thus injected the livers of three human beings and of three pigs from the portal and hepatic vessels, the former (vessels) being filled with Turnbull's blue precipitated in gelatine,* and the latter with carmine similarly treated; and in each instance he has found that the injection had gained entrance to the superficial lymphatics. In sections taken from the surface of the pig's liver these vessels (which may readily be distinguished from the blood-vessels by their knotted irregular appearance and rapid increase and diminution in size) are observed in many instances to surround a lobule throwing out loops and prolongations towards its centre. A certain number of these prolongations, both in the human liver and in the pig's, when traced, are seen to diminish in size so much as to be considerably less in diameter than the capillaries of the organ, in which they appear to lose themselves, or rather originate. Their commencements in this part, it is acknowledged, are extremely difficult to determine by simple inspection, on account of the underlying capillaries being filled with injection of the same colour; but in some instances—as, e.g., where the pigment in the capillaries has faded—the author believes that he has seen the actual anastomoses of the two sets of vessels. The circumstance, however, which renders exact microscopic observation so very difficult is the one which affords the best evidence of the communication of the two systems—viz., that the minutest lymphatics are almost invariably filled with injection of the particular tint seen in the capillaries in close relation to them. Thus, if the capillaries be red or blue, or any of the intermediate shades of purple, the smallest lymphatics in the immediate neighbourhood will be of a precisely similar colour; which would appear distinctly to show from whence the lymphatics derive their supply of fluid. A human thyroid body which Dr. Carter injected with carmine and gelatine from the blood-vessels also exhibited a phenomenon similar to that observed in the organs just mentioned. The processes which emerge from the capillaries in the stroma of the thyroid as well as in the fibrous tissues of other parts—such as the membrana nicticans of the cat—bear a very strong resemblance to connective-tissue corpuscles; and such the author considers them to be in these parts. But, as these tubular processes can be shown by injection to form a plexus in the retina (cat), to be connected with the nuclei of the capillaries, the corpuscles of bone (perch and mouse), and the fusiform bodies found among the fibrilla of muscle (frog), as well as with the cells of connective tissue and its modifications, it has appeared that the whole of these structures belong to one system of vessels. This system the author has named, provisionally at least, "Diaplasmatic," because, on account of the extreme minuteness of its channels, it can only allow of the passage of the liquor sanguinis. To designate the whole of these minute vessels lymphatics would, he considers, at the present time, be somewhat premature, because those of muscular fibre and of bones, and others, have not been observed to join recognisable lymphatic trunks; and, moreover, it would seem by no means improbable that some of them may both commence and terminate in the blood-vessels, thus constituting what might be styled an intercapillary plexus; or they may even have a triple connexion—viz., with the arterial capillaries, the lymphatics, and with the venous capillaries or the veins. The position in which the diaplasmatic

* This acid does not precipitate egg-albumen. It precipitates caseine; but an excess does not appear to redissolve the precipitate as in the case of acetic acid.

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network may be most readily demonstrated, both with and without injection, is in the mucous membrane of the palate of the frog or toad. In the proper epithelial portion of the skin of batrachians or of mammals the author has not yet been able to prove distinctly that the plexuses are to be found; but he has been so far successful in this direction as to have displayed them satisfactorily in the follicles and bulbs of the whisker hairs of the mole, mouse, and kitten. The author thinks it more than probable, not only that plasma networks are present in the epithelial layer of the batrachian skin, but also in a corresponding part of the human cutis. The offices performed by these networks found in the epidermal or mucous tissues, the author considers, are intimately connected with the function of secretion, and, in a minor degree, also, perhaps, with that of absorption; while those situated in the deeper parts of the organism, such as muscle and fibrous tissue, are employed in conveying blood-plasma to, and effete matters from, the tissues through which they pass, or with which they may be in contact.

"Inquiries into the National Dietary." By Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S.—The paper contains an abstract of the scientific results of an inquiry which the author had undertaken for the government into the exact dietary of large classes of the community—viz., agricultural labourers, cotton operatives, silk-weavers, needlewomen, shoemakers, stocking-weavers, and kid-glovers. The object of the investigation was to ascertain in the most careful manner the kind and quantity of food which constitutes the ordinary dietary of those populations; and the inquiry was in all cases made at the homes of the operatives. The number of families included in the inquiry was 691, containing 3016 persons then living and taking food at home. The calculations of the nutritive elements are made upon the basis of an adult, two persons under the age of 10, and one over that age being regarded as an adult; and, of the elements, the carbon and nitrogen are calculated in each article of food, whilst the free hydrogen is separately estimated as carbon upon the total quantities. The author then cites the estimations which, in his papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1859 and 1861, he had made of the quantity of carbon and nitrogen emitted by the body under various conditions, and computes on those bases the amounts of those substances which are required as food by various classes of the community. He then proceeds to state the quantities which have been actually found in the dietaries of the persons included in this investigation, and the great variations which the inquiry had brought to light. He also compares the nutriment with the loss of it in the food, and states the proportion which the nitrogen bears to the carbon in each of the classes and in the different localities. Each article of food is then considered separately, and the frequency with which, as well as the average quantity in which it was obtained by these populations is stated.

Statistical Society, June 21. Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair. Mr. W. Thomson was elected a Fellow of the Society. —The President read a paper on the Statistics of Aberdeen, which had been collected by Mr. Valentine of that city. It was a good contribution to statistical science, giving some interesting detailed local facts. The following is a report of the discussion:—

Mr. Purdy, after complimenting Mr. Valentine on the value of his statistics, suggested the propriety of his comparing them with Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. Mr. Purdy then referred to the publication of local statistics in the metropolis. Since the Boards of Works in the metropolis and the subordinate jurisdictions had come into operation, many of them had been in the habit of reporting their local experience. By this means each district could detect whether it had a greater mortality than it ought to have in comparison with other places, and, if it had, measures could be taken to remedy the defect. He had before him a report of the Board of Works for Lambeth, the sixth report of the vestry of Chelsea, extending over 180 pages of statistics of a most practical character, and another from the Board of Works of the Whitechapel district, full of valuable facts. There was the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Society, in Manchester, which collected statistics from the Registrar-General's returns, and from their own local sources of information, and published them monthly or quarterly, as the case might be. Certain newspapers—the *Manchester Guardian* amongst others—paid attention to this subject. That paper had

for some years given the statistics of the various Sunday-schools which on Whit Monday assembled for holiday purposes and walked in procession. In the ceremony of last Whit Monday there were 163 schools, 58,340 scholars, and 5951 teachers of every variety of religious opinion, and the number of books in libraries was 66,000. These things ought to make the members of this Society satisfied that their method of statistical inquiries were being widely employed. For this reason he considered Mr. Valentine's paper of the utmost importance.

Mr. Jellicoe said that, if the reports made by the parochial authorities or boards of works referred to by Mr. Purdy were made with the same accuracy and skill with which the President's paper seemed to have been drawn up, they would be of considerable importance, because they would serve to indicate that the units correspond with the totals which Dr. Farr exhibited to the public from year to year. He had only glanced at the district reports, and he dared say there was a certain merit about them; but he was sure, for statistical purposes, there was not that degree of accuracy and strict observation which the members of this Society required.

Mr. Newmarsh, F.R.S., suggested that some competent member of the Society should give an account of these reports, pointing out, in a friendly spirit, any defect, and showing which were drawn up the best, and which were the most valuable. He thought an expression of opinion of that kind proceeding from this Society would have a beneficial effect upon other local bodies, and he hoped that next session something would be done towards carrying out this suggestion. They could do nothing more practical. From personal intercourse with various local authorities he was satisfied there was a great disposition to collect local statistics as completely as possible—a disposition not to spare any pains about it—and, what was more, not merely not to spare any pains, but to incur some expense in making the returns for their local jurisdiction. If they could have a paper written in a friendly spirit—not to give praise where it was not deserved, still less to inflict censure where it was not deserved—it would be a most practical means of disseminating information on this subject, showing the way this Society appreciated any effort, however small, to obtain trustworthy statistics.

Mr. S. Brown said the paper under discussion was a practical exemplification of what people could do for themselves. Mr. Valentine's paper appeared to be very complete; but he thought they owed a great deal of the completeness to their President, who admitted that he had worked out the per-centages, without which they could not have compared the results. He believed that a most important inquiry would be as to the growth of cities within the past twenty years. The agricultural population had relatively diminished, whilst that of towns had increased; and they wanted to know the effect of the congregation of individuals in particular places as regarded their intellectual and moral culture. This could only be ascertained by minute observation on the spot, each individual doing that portion of the work to which he was most accustomed, and by working the whole together so as to make it of great utility for the general interest of the country. He trusted the example set by Mr. Valentine and the President would be followed by many others in this kingdom—especially in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham—and that the results would be worked out by men who might, and he trusted would, be in communication with this Society.

Mr. J. Michell, of the British Embassy, St. Petersburg, read a paper upon the "Statistics of Crime in Russia."

ART.

COURT PICTURES.

FEW tasks can be more uncongenial to the mind of a true artist than royal commissions to paint court ceremonials. Royal christenings and marriages may, and frequently do, derive an interest from considerations that are independent of the mere pageantry of the scene, which is all that remains available for pictorial representation. As far as we remember, there is but one exception to the level of common-place art by which the royal ceremonial pictures of the present reign have been marked. That exception is Leslie's graceful composition representing the Queen receiving the Sacrament, so well known by Cousins's admirable engraving. There is a touch of human feeling in this work that goes straight to the heart, while the

tender expression and refinement by which it is so eminently distinguished redeem it from the objectionable flutter and fashion characteristic of the class of works to which it belongs. There must be something in these royal pageantries repugnant to true artistic taste: they have too much of the theatrical element; and, indeed, they are, as a rule, infinitely better represented on the stage. Phillip's picture of the marriage of the Princess Royal was one of the best of its class; but who would think of comparing it to his grand "La Gloria" in the present Exhibition? The picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales by Mr. Thomas, now being exhibited at the German Gallery, distinguished as it is by much good painting and clever construction, is not to be mentioned, as a work of art, with such a picture as "The French Café d'auante," with the gay zouaves and laughing girls that were painted with such evident zest and thorough appreciation of character. John Gilbert, who has, perhaps, done more justice to court ceremonials in the pages of the *Illustrated London News* than they have received at the hands of any other painter, would be sorry to stake his reputation as an artist upon such evidences of his ability when he can point to works like the "Battle of the Boyne" and "The King's Artillery." Even Leslie, whose success was, perhaps, partly owing to his choice of an episode in the grand scene of the Queen's coronation, was far stronger when following the bent of his own fancy; and, when we think or speak of his works, it is always of those which, like "The Duchess and Sancho Panza" in the Vernon Gallery, exhibit his powers when unfettered by the trammels imposed upon his art by court etiquette. Wilkie, who, guided by his great experience, selected the only fine subject which we remember to have seen treated in the personal history of the Queen—"The first Council over which she presided as the Queen of England"—failed in his powers to execute it; and the subject still remains a good one for a high-class figure-painter. We have yet to see what Mr. Frith will be able to make of a royal marriage. We may look from him for all that can be made of it; but it may safely be predicted that his reputation as a painter will be based rather upon such works as "Claude Duval" than upon his forthcoming picture, however able it may prove to be.

But, apart from the inherent difficulty which every good painter finds in this class of subjects, the vulgar advertising and toadyism with which the publication of his work is ushered before the world, and with which his name is associated, by means of placards and subscription lists, must, we should think, be distasteful and utterly objectionable. To be paraded at all the corners of the streets, and to be dropped into every letter-box as the Esquire whose magnificent picture is to be engraved in the finest style of art, &c., is certainly not a very dignified position for an intellectual man to be placed in. The names of the painters of royal as well as sensation pictures are liable to be paraded down Bond Street and up Regent Street by sandwich-bearers; and we can easily fancy the shudder with which a sensitive painter would encounter a company of half-starved scarecrows nearly concealed by the placards which bear his own name. Why are these royal subjects especially liable to be dragged through the mire by showmen? Is it that they do not really appeal to loyal instincts, and therefore address themselves to the spirit of flunkeyism which stands in the place of them? As works of art they hold no position; but the speculating publisher trades upon the list of portraits of titled worthies and distinguished nobodies which can be culled from the picture; and, as, in the English mind, there is a strong element of toadyism to work upon, he seldom trades in vain. The fact that the picture is the property of the sovereign of course adds strength to the advertisement of its merits; and, provided the town can be induced to visit the exhibition of it, there is small risk of pecuniary failure, and the publication, if not exactly conducted in the way most agreeable to the artist's sensibilities, is likely to result in a golden harvest of profit both to him and to his publishers.

Two Court pictures have been exhibited during the current season: "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales," by Mr. George Thomas, and "The Queen holding a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace," by Mr. Jerry Barrett. Mr. Thomas is known as one of the most able and brilliant designers in the profession; but it has been his fortune, or misfortune, to be of late constantly occupied in the reproduction of court ceremonials; so that, for some time past, his great talents have not had fair play.

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ART NOTES.

He is too good an artist to be spared for such work as this. The man who could illustrate so ably the siege of Rome, whose perception of characters has been shown in so many free and vigorous sketches, is lost by being set to paint portraits of dukes and duchesses, black rods and gold sticks, for all of which he can have but little sympathy. We cannot object that his marriage picture is not able; but we feel that less capable artists than he might be employed upon the subject, with less loss to the public. A royal commission will become a regal one when the subject imposed upon the artist shall be fitted to bring out his powers to the utmost degree; but, when the proved abilities of an artist are merely employed for the illustration of a subject about which he feels no especial interest, a wrong is done to him and to the public by such a misapplication of his time and abilities. To us, by far the most interesting thing in the exhibition of Mr. Thomas's picture is a pencil-sketch of her Majesty, drawn with evident love and sincere appreciation—a study for the portrait of the widowed Queen and mother, who watches from the royal pew the ceremony, which must have been full of the deepest significance for her. There is something genuine in this sketch, which surpasses all the clever management and effect of the picture. The portraits, though slight, are generally to be recognised as having been painted from sketches of the originals.

Mr. Barrett's picture is a more common-place production than that of which we have been speaking. The Queen is here represented, accompanied by the late Prince Consort, holding a drawing-room in St. James's Palace. The composition is of the inevitable kind prescribed by such a subject; but the management of light and shade is well contrived, and the portraits, especially that of the Queen, which is a faithful likeness, are carefully rendered.

MR. SIMPSON'S SKETCHES OF INDIA, &c.

THE exhibition of Mr. Simpson's Indian drawings has proved to be one of the most attractive sights of the London season. It is said that the English people are slow to take any kind of interest in Indian affairs; certain it is that, as a rule, every Englishman goes to India with reluctance and quits it without regret. When the Australian passengers join company with those on their way from India at Galle to proceed by the overland route, it is said that the life on board the steamers is suddenly and entirely changed. The listless Indian passengers, who have hitherto walked the deck and given free vent to their repugnance to the country from which it is no longer usual to return enriched, are immediately dominated by the lively wealthy Australians, whose only grievance is that affairs at home require their presence, whose chief hope is that they may not be long detained in absence from their adopted land. Yet India is the most interesting country in the world, and Australia does not possess a shred of history. The actual work of the present is more entrancing than the memories of the past.

Mr. Simpson, by his clever drawings, has excited an interest in the subject of India which we have been fairly reproached for allowing to lie dormant. No one can look through these drawings without bettering his knowledge of our chief dependency, nor can come away from them without a determination to master something of its history and its politics. The labour and skill that have been expended upon this work by Mr. Simpson are very remarkable, and reflect high honour upon him as an artist. From Point de Galle to Cashmere and the Himalayas Mr. Simpson has patiently travelled; and, as the result of his travels, we have presented to us in this exhibition the most complete set of pictures of India hitherto produced. Nor has the ground been untrodden. Colonel Luard's admirable work is still a standard Indian book; Mr. W. Prinsep, assisted by J. D. Harding and Louis Haghe, produced a contemporaneous work of great beauty; and Miss Eden took advantage of her brother's (Lord Auckland's) vice-royalty to make a set of sketches which were afterwards collected and published under the title of "The Princes and People of India." But Mr. Simpson's work embraces far more than any previous publication; and we are not only made acquainted with the scenery, but with the habits, manufactures, antiquities, and costume of the country. The drawings, moreover, possess a great amount of artistic merit; and we leave them with a full conviction that the artist is destined to become one of the most able illustrators of the general characteristics of any country in which it may be his lot to travel.

MR. ABEL'S forthcoming work on "The Memorials of Queen Eleanor" will be, if we may judge from the proofs of the photographs which we have seen, in every way worthy to rank with the series of similar works published by the Society of Antiquaries. The imperial folio form in which the book is printed also reminds one of the series of Ancient Cathedrals published by the Society. Until after the subscribers' copies are delivered, the publication of the work cannot take place; so that, for several weeks to come, no copies will be for public sale.

Two recent pictures of the well-known Charles Fehr—the Belgian painter who, born without arms, carries the brush in his toes—are very highly spoken of by French critics—one a copy of Grenze's "Broken Jar," the other a portrait of Madame Victoria Lafontaine.

THERE are now four splendid paintings by the elder Holbein on view in the cathedral at Augsburg which formerly belonged to the church of the Abbey of Weingarten, in Suabia. They have been bought by the Bishop of Augsburg for 6000 florins.

HERMANN MEVIUS, one of the most promising of the Düsseldorf young painters, expired some days ago.

FOUR new additions to Kaulbach's Goethe-Gallery have appeared: "Alexis und Dora," "Friderike von Sessenheim," "Haideröslin," and "Goethe in Weimar."

MUSIC.

OPEN-AIR MUSIC.

OUR London concert-season has just come to an abrupt termination. Why it is that a week or ten days witnesses a transition from a perfect *furor* of concert-giving to a state of absolute calm it would be hard to say. The Operas are still open, and a large proportion of that "everybody" which means a couple of thousand people remains in town; but, with singular unanimity, our entertainers seem determined to treat the musical public as out of town, or, perhaps, think that a hot July is not favourable to the attractions of concert-rooms. This reminds us what a pleasant thing open-air music is, and how little we have of it in this country. Londoners have within their reach more musical enjoyment, on the whole, than the dwellers in any other city in the world; but this is one of the points in which we are most deficient. Even of military music, the commonest and most easily procurable kind of open-air performance, we get but the most scanty supply. England, with its little army, cannot, of course, have its magnificent band in every little town, as they have in Austria; nor should we altogether like to hear in our streets the everlasting rat-tat which makes France seem to the traveller like one big garrison. But, really, we might use to better purpose the facilities we have at hand. An outlay which would go for a very small sum in the estimates would enable the Government to give Londoners at least, and perhaps some of the other great towns, one of the pleasantest and most innocent forms of outdoor recreation. In no other place is music more refreshing than in a great city. A brass band playing, by the seaside, or in some spot beautiful enough to enchant of itself—the pleasant hills of a Malvern, for instance, or the thickets of a Baden-Baden—may naturally sound vulgar and obtrusive; but, in the middle of the dust, racket, and turmoil of London life open-air music would be delightful. The little we have of it is so. But Kensington Gardens is a long way from the chief haunts of busy people, and the *al fresco* concerts which the crack bands of the household troops give to the white-waistcoated and be-eriolined assemblage at the floral *fêtes* are a small consolation to the multitudes to whom life is not a lounge. There are few pleasanter scenes of city life to be found than the afternoons in the Palais Royal or Tuileries Gardens, with the small children playing about, the *bonnes* gossiping, the bourgeois sipping his blameless *eau sucrée*, and the band in the midst of it all, putting everybody in a good humour by its lively strains. London can never produce anything quite so gay as this, any more than it can rival Paris in some of the other *agrément*s which are a small set off against the nuisance of a military despotism; but a Life Guards' band playing by the water-side in St. James's Park—which is perhaps, with its surroundings, the finest public garden in the world—would be a great treat, and not an expensive one. Whatever may be said of the pro-

gress of the age, there is no doubt that the very things on which our century most prides itself—its railways, telegraphs, and the like—contribute to make life a much more harassing business than it was in quieter times. Any sort of solace, therefore, any innocent pleasure which helps, to brighten daily life, is more welcome than ever; and we cannot do better than spend in this way a little of the wealth which brings with it so much worry. Any such addition to the popular privileges of Londoners would not be the least grudged by the country, for this kind of display is just what most attracts visitors from the provinces. A sight which no countryman misses is the guard-mounting, with musical pomp, at St. James's Palace. An extension of this indulgence would be particularly *à propos* at the present moment, when music in another form has been made the subject of a severe piece of legislation. The popular complaint of "class legislation" is very likely an exaggerated cry. No one really believes that M.P.'s are wantonly careless of the comfort of poor people; but everybody sees his own little grievance in a much stronger light than those of his neighbours; and there is no doubt that the Street-music Bill which is struggling into law is an injustice springing from this weakness. By way of curing, or partially curing, an admitted grievance, it sanctions a kind of tyranny which is a hundred times worse than the evil to be remedied, and is a capital illustration, in a small way, of the old principle "Summum jus summa injuria." The controversy between the lovers and haters of street music is, in fact, a question of limits. "The liberty of every citizen," as the maxim of the French Constituent Assembly had it, "ends where the liberty of every other citizen begins." Parliament had to arbitrate on this principle between Mr. Babbage and the street bands—to settle how much philosopher's irritation was to counterbalance how much popular enjoyment. The award, whether right or wrong, was evidently biased by the personal interest of the arbitrators, who were virtually (as in the case of the Cab Act) judges in their own cause. As such, they decided not much more unjustly than might be expected. But it is no less than fair that, having done so much to restrict the musical enjoyment of the people, Parliament should now lend its help towards extending it. A little attention on the part of the most influential of the governing orders to the comfort and pleasure of the poorer classes goes a long way towards soothing the mutual irritation which, from one cause and another, is always going on between rich and poor. And music, from its very nature, is particularly apt for serving this purpose. Everybody recognises this good at least of popular amusements, when they are of a sort to be shared by people of all ranks—like cricket or horse-racing—even when, as in the last case, they are mixed up with much incidental pollution. But music is pre-eminent in this respect, as being about the only form of beauty the appreciation of which is, in the main, independent of other kinds of cultivation. To enjoy sculpture, painting, and architecture a man must, more or less, be trained in special knowledge, must at least be educated up to the point requisite for understanding a number of incidental associations. The beauty of music is like the beauty of flowers, of blue sky, and of green fields and children's faces: like these sources of enjoyment, most precious because most common, it appeals directly to the universal instincts. And where those beautiful sights are almost entirely absent, as in the grim life of the London poor, music comes in with a power all its own. In the poorer parts of London little else meets the eye than ugliness, smoke, and squalor; even in its rich quarters a dull monotony of blackness is the dominant feature—all making sweet sounds the more welcome. No wonder, indeed, that sounds merry, but not sweet—bones and banjo, to wit—have their attractions; and, if these are tabooed, then is the more reason why something better should be provided. R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is open, for a short supplemental season, at prices "to suit the means of the general public." The corresponding performances last year were so good that the manager may fairly expect large audiences to come to see "Mireille," "Faust," and the other leading pieces of the season. In addition to these, "Oberon" is announced for to-night.

THE interest of the last week of the season at Covent Garden will, of course, centre in the revival of "L'Etoile du Nord," which is to be produced to-night. The cast is as effective as it well could

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be. Madame Carvalho sings the part of *Caterina* to the *Peter* of M. Faure. Visitors to Paris in the Exhibition year of 1855 will remember the French baritone as then achieving his first great success in this part at the Opéra Comique. The character of *Prasovia*, one of the second-lady parts which are so important in Meyerbeer's operas, is allotted to Mdle. Brunetti. *Gritzenko*, the fat corporal, is represented by Signor Ciampi; *Danilowitz* by M. Naudin; and the two lively *vivandières* by Mdle. Jenny Bauer and Madame Rudersdorff.

THE Parliamentary vote of £500 per annum to the Royal Academy of Music was carried, by a majority of 52 against 42, in the Committee on the Estimates yesterday week. Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Dillwyn opposed the grant; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Adderley, Sir John Pakington, and Sir G. Bowyer spoke in its favour.

ANOTHER case of conversion of a private enterprise into a joint-stock company (limited) is that of the "Canterbury" and "Oxford" music halls. The capital is announced at £120,000. The attendance at the two places averages, according to the prospectus, 60,000 a month, or more than 1100 a night at each. Mr. G. F. Anderson, the well-known treasurer of the Philharmonic Society, is one of the directors.

MDLE. A. PESCHEL, the young pianist who performed so admirably at the late *soirée* held by the Society of Arts in the South Kensington Museum, gave a concert on Monday at the house of Signora Campanella, Maida Hill, which was fashionably attended, and was pronounced by connoisseurs a success. Her playing is brilliant, and characterized by great intelligence. She was assisted by Mdle. Angell, Signor Campanella, and Mr. Niedzielski, the violinist.

THE growth in Italy of a taste for the best instrumental music has already been noticed in these columns. It is pleasant to observe how the movement is spreading. The good example set at Florence by the establishment of the "Boccherini" Society has now been followed in Milan, where a Quartett Society was inaugurated by a concert held in the Hall of the Conservatory on the 30th of June last. The pieces played were a quartett of Mozart, another by Mendelssohn, Beethoven's Septett, and the astonishing Sonata in *re* (meaning probably that for the piano in D minor) of the same composer.

THE recently-appointed French Art-jury, under the presidency of Auber, has awarded the great Roman prize to a Mr. Sieg for his Cantata.

THE season of the Berlin Opera-house which was lately finished included 233 "representations." This total was made up of 126 grand operas, 37 comic operas, and 70 ballets.

Two new operas have been ordered by the Grand Opéra in Paris of Verdi, to one of which Dumas the elder is to write the libretto.

THE "Africaine," it is said, will be performed in January next at the Grand Opéra. Fétils the elder, of Brussels, has been asked, in accordance with the late composer's own wish, to direct the rehearsals and performances.

NOTWITHSTANDING all contradictions, it is positively asserted that the music of Meyerbeer to Blaze de Bury's "Goethe's Youth" does exist, and that his family have already made arrangements respecting it with the Grand Opéra.

ANTON JENDEL, director of the choir of the Nonnenbergkloster, died a few days ago, at Salzburg, at the age of eighty-one years. He assisted Niessen, the husband of Mozart's widow, in the preparation of Mozart's biography, of which he had the original MS. He leaves behind him several most precious instruments and musical works of Mozart, who altogether seemed to him the culmination of art. He would not hear of any later school or musician.

THE Rossini Theatre at Madrid was inaugurated a short time ago. It consists of a light open arena upon an island in the middle of the Promenade, called "Campos Eliseos," and is surrounded by a magnificent park. A bridge and gondolas carry the spectators to this youngest temple of Thalia.

A HUNGARIAN paper contradicts the ever-renewed rumour of Liszt's intention to end his life in a convent at Rome. Nothing, it says, can be further from the great pianist; he only enjoys his present abode to such an extent that he tarries as long as possible before his return to Pesth, which he has really chosen as the place where he will spend the remainder of his days.

ROSSINI has dedicated a short composition, a four-part chorus with accompaniment of muffled drums, to the memory of Meyerbeer. It is headed "Quelques mesures funébres: à mon pauvre ami Giacomo Meyerbeer. Gioacchino Rossini, 6 mai

1864." The *Gazette des Etrangers* calls it "a magnificent piece of an inexpressible sadness and melancholy, and worthy of the immortal master who has written it under the inspiration of a heartfelt sorrow."

MDLE. FIORETTI, a soprano whose excellent singing and odd disappearance last season London opera-goers must still recollect, is reported as performing with triumphant success at Bologna. We hope the lady will re-appear among us—for such singing as her's is something not often found among artists of the younger generation.

ANOTHER vocalist of note who is temporarily on the Bolognese boards is Signor Calzolari. In the present terrible dearth of tenors, how is it that our London managers have not been able to tempt this capital singer away from St. Petersburg? He would be welcome as one of the few artists who can sing Rossini's music.

THE orchestra of the Italian Opera in Paris this winter is to be under a new conductor—M. Bosoni, who is known as the late conductor at the Fenice Theatre in Venice.

THE following resolution is understood to have been unanimously adopted at a late Council Meeting of the Musical Society of London:—"The experience of the last five years having shown that the Fellows' Meetings for discussion of musical subjects have not been supported by the Fellows of the Society to the extent that was necessary to render them useful; that the choral practice has also failed to attract such a number of members as would render its continuance desirable; and that the *conversazione* and *soirée* have involved an amount of personal labour and pecuniary expense far exceeding the advantages derived therefrom by members, especially as regards the advancement of the art of music,—the Council is of opinion that these meetings should be omitted from the scheme of 1865, and that the operations of the Society for that year should be limited to four or five grand orchestral concerts, and two orchestral trials." This final destruction of the distinctive features of the Society will be a great disappointment to the many who value the objects which it was established to serve. The last *soirée*, on Wednesday week, was, in effect, a miscellaneous evening concert, and sufficiently good as such, but in no other way distinguishable from a set performance. We must defer, for the present, further remark on the Society.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

JULY 25th to 30th.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Opera Concert, 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

COVENT GARDEN.—To-night, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, "L'Etoile du Nord;" Monday, "Marta;" Wednesday (Mr. Harris's benefit), parts of "Norma," "Sonnambula," and "Les Huguenots."

HER MAJESTY'S.—To-night and Tuesday, "Oberon;" Monday, "Mirella;" Thursday, "Faust."

THE DRAMA.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON—REMAINING ENTERTAINMENTS.

FOUR out of eight of our West-end theatres closed brings the tide of our theatrical amusements lower than we ever remember it to have run so early in the year; however, contracted as the stream is, it is possibly quite full enough to float us pleasantly along until the "holiday" of the Haymarket company—or rather of Mr. Buckstone—is over, the improvements of the Strand completed, and the new "dramatic drama," reported to be forthcoming at M. Fechter's theatre, is ready for production. The fervid summer heat which has at last set in upon us, and which is mostly found to be antipathetic to exertion of any kind, does not seem to have affected the managers of the Adelphi, St. James's, and Princess's, who are, one and all, busy with new pieces. At the St. James's a new comedy is in rehearsal, of which we can only say, at present, that the chief characters will be played by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. Mdle. Stella Colas makes her final appearance at the Princess's on Saturday evening next, and, on the Monday following, a new drama, supposed to represent various phases of London life, is to be brought out with entirely new scenery by Mr. F. Fenton.

The supplementary entertainments given by Messrs. German Reed, Woodin, and Arthur Sketchley are all enjoying a good share of patronage. Whatever the weather may be, hot or cold, indeed, these well-established favourites prove attractive. It is like an oven, certainly, that charming little Gallery of Illustration; but one is so sure

of being kept for a couple of hours in a state of laughter that one finds it more pleasant to be heated there than elsewhere, where there is no genial Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and no clever Mr. John Parry to divert us. Thanks to the compression it has undergone since its first production, and to the facility which has come to the actors from long practice, the "Pyramid" is now one of the most entertaining pieces of its kind. The "Bard and his Birthday" also holds its own, through the spirited acting of Mr. German Reed, as the discomposed composer, vainly attempting to celebrate the three-hundredth birthday of Shakespeare by the composition of a cantata in the room supposed to have been that in which the poet was born, and through the admirable assumption by Mrs. German Reed of a number of characters, especially that of the garrulous old housekeeper, whose husband, when he lived, had been in the ham-and-beef business, and failed for want of capital, and was a composer as well as Mr. German Reed, having made a composition of a shilling and a fraction in the pound with his creditors; but most of all through her singing of some half-dozen of the lovely incidental songs from Shakespeare's pieces—"I know a bank," "Where the bee sucks," "When daisies pied"—recalling the time when, as Miss P. Horton, she formed part of the last of the great companies that upheld the fame of Shakespeare on the English stage. Mr. John Parry's exquisite presentation of the individualities of a crowd of characters in his "Mrs. Roseleaf at the Sea-side" gains in popularity by repetition. The picture he draws is so strikingly true to the life of our watering-places as to provoke impatient longing for the cool breezes and the *dolce far niente* of "the sands," and may go far to make many of his auditors take an immediate seaward flight.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley's gossip about Paris is quite in season now while the blank walls, hoardings, and house-sides of London and its near and far suburbs are, as Leigh Hunt described them with regard to "Warren's Jet," "vociferous" with the offers of rival railway-companies to carry visitors to and from the "Continong" for fabulously small sums of money and the least possible exposure to the chances of *mal de mer*. Those who know Paris well naturally like to hear what one who knows it equally well has to say about it, more particularly when they are sure of hearing the charming topic pleasantly treated: those who are about making a first visit to the world-famous centre of gaiety are not a little glad to have, at first hand, the communications of a thoroughly experienced *voyageur*; and, for these or other causes, the room in the Egyptian Hall—whilom for so many years occupied by the greatest of all gossipers on the pleasures and disappointments of foreign travel, Albert Smith—is well attended, in spite of the indications of the thermometer, and in the face of the now well-known demands upon the laughing powers of her audience nightly made by "Mrs. Brown" in giving the narrative of her eventful visit to "Queen Victoria's own theayter."

Mr. Woodin is an institution. We are not sure whether an earthquake in King William Street would affect in any way the fixed order of things at the Polygraphic Hall. That little place of peculiar entertainment is annually opened by its indefatigable proprietor, and—fair weather or foul, blow hot, blow cold—open it remains for an appointed term; and, when it closes, we always hear that it has "completed a highly successful season." When the time comes for Mr. Woodin to close his doors and fly away with wardrobe and properties—what an amazing quantity he must have of both, playing, as he does, twenty characters in one entertainment—we shall expect to hear that his latest has been as successful as any of his earliest seasons. Certainly his "Elopement Extraordinary" is far from being one of the least striking of the character-pieces he has produced, and it contains one situation which would have made the success of any piece—that in which the performer represents, at the same time, three passengers in a railway-carriage—a lady, an old gentleman, a young gentleman—and a railway-guard.

MISS BATEMAN pays a flying visit to New York, returning, we believe, in the course of a month or six weeks, to begin a series of performances of "Leah" in the provincial theatres.

At Sadler's Wells Miss Eliza Hamilton and Mr. T. Woodcott Neale have been expressly engaged for the chief characters in the new burlesque of "Arline," to be produced on the 25th inst. Mr. Edmund Phelps and Miss Kate Stonor are also engaged. Mr. B. Isaacson is the musical director.

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